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DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ENDS; NO SOLID RESULTS

LD262337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; G. Vedenyapin video report, with video of delegations seated at table]

[Excerpt] The latest session of the Disarmament Conference has finished its work in Geneva. The agenda of the conference covers a broad spectrum of problems connected with curbing the arms race on earth and preventing its entry into space. Together with other socialist community states, our country has been advocating at the conference the drafting as soon as possible of practical measures for curbing armaments and for disarmament. They have expressed a large number of businesslike considerations and submitted drafts for specific documents. Nevertheless, the present session of the conference too has, alas, ended without substantive results.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES GENEVA PREPARATORY MEETING

LD262029 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 26 TASS -- Speaking here at a session of the preparatory committee of the third conference for considering the operation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the Soviet Union's representative Viktor Israelyan said that in 15 years of its operation, the treaty showed its viability in full measure. Not a single new nuclear state emerged over this period which is a rather prolonged one. Meanwhile, the number of the parties to the treaty was constantly growing to reach 128 countries.

The Soviet Union regards the coming September conference in Geneva as very important for the consolidation of the treaty itself and the nuclear non-proliferation regime as a whole. Therefore, the USSR is determined to promote the successful holding of the conference and to cooperate in a most constructive way with other participants in the interests of achieving this goal which is immediately connected with the tasks of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ensuring universal peace.

The Soviet Union is in favour of the conference discussing thoroughly the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in all its aspects and adopting a final document which would reflect the state of affairs with the implementation of the treaty and would promote the observance of the treaty and consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

REAGAN ADVOCATES 'INTENSIVE' SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD272254 Moscow TASS in English 2248 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 27 TASS -- The ambition to ensure global military superiority, the intensive build-up of militaristic preparations, overt and covert subversive activities against sovereign independent states remain the foundation of the foreign policy of the United States. A fresh proof of this have been the remarks by President Reagan in an interview with Spanish newsmen.

On the eve of his tour of West European countries, where protest actions against the militaristic policy of the USA and NATO are mounting, the President demagogically claimed that the North Atlantic bloc was a "true movement for peace" and the "best guarantee of peace". Yet behind the screen of pseudo-peaceable rhetoric of the President one could clearly see the wish to continue following the militaristic policy.

Thus Reagan actually advocated an intensive militarisation of outer space and reaffirmed his administration's readiness to expedite work under the "star wars" programme. In the meantime, the President preferred to brush aside the serious apprehensions expressed over that programme even by the closest allies of the United States. In Europe, Spanish newsmen told Reagan, there are apprehensions over the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative". Many people believe that it will bring about an acceleration of the weapons race. Yet Reagan disregarded these pronouncements and instead started speculating on the "advantages" of the "star wars" programme. Contrary to facts he claimed that this programme is aimed at...preventing the arms race not only in outer space, but also on earth.

Speaking on the policy of the United States in Central America, the President claimed that Washington allegedly strives for ensuring peace, stability and democracy. To this end we act simultaneously on several fronts, the President said. What the President implied by this statement can be seen from the report of the White House on the President's instructions on an immediate start of work to outline "political, economic and other measures" of pressure against sovereign Nicaragua. In the opinion of many observers, the term "other measures" clearly implies preparations for a direct U.S. armed intervention in the region.

The President's statements have left no doubt also that the upcoming 40th anniversary of the end of war and rout of fascism will be "marked" by official Washington with a sharp build-up of a campaign under the slogans demanding a revision of the post-war political and territorial set-up in Europe, which is sealed in international treaties and agreements. As the President cynically said, it is hoped in the United States that the partitioning of Europe is a temporary not a permanent factor. In other words, some people in the United States still hope that history can be reversed. But this is clearly a futile hope.

U.S. 'OUT TO REVISE' AGREEMENT ON GENEVA TALKS

LD261500 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes: The latest statements by officials of the U.S. Administration bear out the conclusion that Washington aims by no means at reaching agreement with the Soviet Union, but is out to revise the joint Soviet-American statement to the effect that the objective of the talks in Geneva will be to draw up effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth.

Thus, for example, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, claimed in an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency that the sides at the talks were broadly discussing Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, thus presenting in a wrong light the course of the discussions at Geneva. Meanwhile, it is well-known that this programme of Washington, which provides for the deployment of a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence system, is in crying conflict with the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems in effect now and, certainly, was not and could not be a subject of bilateral discussions. The first stage of the talks covered not the U.S. "star wars" plan, but problems of preventing a militarisation of outer space. A special statement to this effect has been made, for that matter, by the Soviet delegation.

Adelman was trying to present the matter in such a way as if the American side was doing its utmost to "breathe life into the ABM treaty", albeit U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger quite recently described that treaty as a "pseudo-agreement on arms control", and his assistant Richard Perle openly insisted that the USA should refuse to observe its provisions.

It is clear even to uninformed people, that the American "star wars" programme and the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems are mutually exclusive.

The record of the U.S. delegation at the first stage of the talks is a source of concern for the world public. Washington has so far categorically refused to make any gesture of goodwill, which could be evaluated as its wish to attend practically to problems of limitation and reduction of arms.

Washington declares that the deployment of American first strike missiles "contributes to progress at the talks", and even summoned the head of the United States delegation in Geneva to push the MX missile programme through the Congress. While the Soviet Union proclaims that arms race and disarmament talks are incompatible, Washington is continuing, with a persistance worthy of a better use, upholding its absurd contention that the sole reliable way to disarmament lies through a preliminary build-up of arms by the United States.

As is known, the Soviet Union has unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and build-up of other countermeasures in Europe. This decision has been evaluated world-wide as an important and constuctive one, contributing to the success of the talks. Yet, according to Washington's distorted logic, such a unilateral limitation of the USSR's military activity allegedly exacerbates differences at the talks.

The USA has rejected the Soviet proposal on the introduction by both sides for the whole period of the talks of a moratorium on the creation of space weapons, freeze of the strategic arsenals and medium-range nuclear weapons. Acting under far-fetched pretexts, the U.S. Administration refuses to follow the USSR's example and declare its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Neither does the USA wish to follow the USSR's example and introduce a moratorium on anti-satellite weapons tests. Against the background of the obstructionist stand of the USA at Geneva, the statement by the same Adelman that the Soviet Union blocked progress at the first stage of the talks, sounds really ridiculous.

The Soviet Union believes that if the present stand of the USA is rectified, this would open up a possibility for the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements at Geneva.

Now, more than ever before, political will is needed in the name of peace on earth, in the name of a better future.

WEU MINISTERS REACH NO COMMON STAND ON SDI

LD262351 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Yuriy Kharlanov commentary]

[Text] The Council of the West European Union, including France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, and Benelux, has completed a session in Bonn. Here is a commentary by Yuriy Kharlanov:

Foreign and defense ministers of the West European Union tried to arrive at a common stand with respect to Washington's "star wars" program involving participation in it, but the meeting brought no conclusive results. Washington is insisting that every country discuss the issue separately and join the program on a bilateral basis. Before the Bonn session the U.S. Administration advised the West European Union not to discuss the "star wars" issue. The reasons for this are quite understandable.

Washington is far from certain that a common reply from the nations involved will be positive and therefore it prefers to deal with every country separately. Australia and Norway have, for instance, already rejected the U.S. proposal, and Washington apparently believes that it would be easier to involve its allies into the "star wars" program one by one.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials have begun establishing contacts with leading military-industrial companies in Western Europe and Japan, having bypassed the governments of these countries. According to press reports, about 70 corporations have already received American proposals with the "star wars" program in mind. Far from all partners of the United States would like to get involved into a military space program. Before the Bonn session got under way, France came up with Program Eureka, providing for joint research in high technology and space exploration with West European countries participating, although Paris implied that the program will to a certain extent be related to the U.S. plan. The fact that it was advanced at all indicates the extent to which America's allies tend to view the American proposal as a space trap.

UN SYMPOSIUM URGES NO FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS

LD271558 Moscow TASS in English 0455 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 27 TASS -- The symposium on the subject "Survival in the Nuclear Age" has come to a close at the U.N. Headquarters. The symposium which was timed for the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Organisation was attended by prominent political, public and scientific figures of a number of states of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The final document of the symposium urges all nuclear powers to assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Such an obligation is known to have been voluntarily assumed by the Soviet Union. The participants in the symposium pointed out the need to implement real measures as soon as possible to curb the arms race and first of all to prevent militarisation of outer space, to conclude a treaty on total ban on nuclear weapons' testing, on a mutual freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons' delivery systems.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ARTICLE ON U.S. IN ARMS RACE

PM290924 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel of the reserve V. Chernyshev article: "Washington's Futile Ambitions"]

[Text] Relations between the USSR and the United States are an exceptionally important factor in international politics. The 25 April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to improve relations with the United States to mutual advantage and without attempts to enroach upon one another's legitimate interests. Interpreting both the positive and negative experience accumulated during the history of USSR-U.S. relations, one cannot be conclude that the most sensible thing for our countries and the whole world is to seek ways leading to the smoothing out of relations and to build a bridge of cooperation from both sides.

For its part, the Soviet Union is building this bridge in practice. Everyone knows that its unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been in effect since 1982 and that the unilateral moratorium on being the first to launch antisatellite weapons into space has been in effect since 1983.

The USSR recently proposed introducing for the entire duration of the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva a moratorium on the creation (including scientific research work), testing, and deployment of strike space weapons, and also freezing the strategic offensive weapons of both the Soviet Union and the United States at the present quantitative level. In order to prove its goodwill, it announced that it will unilaterally halt until November of this year further deployment of its own medium-range missiles and suspend the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe.

All these proposals could be a substantial factor ensuring a higher level of trust between both countries, improving the general climate at the talks, and facilitating progress toward the attainment of mutually acceptable accords.

How did the U.S. Administration react to this? Immediately, with a haste that caused astonishment throughout the world, it announced its negative attitude toward the Soviet initiatives and refused to take any answering [vstrechnyye] positive steps.

Furthermore, official Washington is doing its utmost to misrepresent the USSR's actions aimed at alleviating the military danger and attaining accords and creating distrust of them.

The U.S. Administration is totally unwilling to make its contribution to building the bridge of cooperation. The first stage of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, which has justed ended, gives grounds for saying that Washington is not steering a course toward agreement with the Soviet Union. It is obvious that certain U.S. circles still want to attain a dominant position in the world, primarily in the military sphere.

Washington is demonstrating by practical deeds its unwillingness to even slow down the flywheel of the arms race, which is spinning at enormous speed. All components of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces are being modernized at full speed. The deployment of MX ICBM's is being stepped up, production of launchers for the Midgetman mobile missiles has started, and the deployment of Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in West Europe is continuing. The Air Force has completed the modernization of 98 B-52 bombers, refitting them as cruise missile delivery vehicles, and has started series production of the B-1B strategic bomber; the Navy is continuing the construction of Ohio class nuclear missile submarines and is installing cruise missiles on warships at full speed. In an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, President R. Reagan announced with satisfaction that the United States "has made progress in implementing the broad program for America's rearmament," which, as is well known, is aimed at gaining military superiority over the USSR.

Having spent almost $1 trillion on military pruposes during its first 4 years in power, the administration is already planning to appropriate $2 trillion for these purposes in the next 5-year period (1986-1990). The plans envisage faster implementation of the program to develop and deploy the Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missiles and a strategic advanced technology bomber using "Stealth" technology, an aircraft which, according to the Pentagon's calculations, cannot be detected by modern air defense means, and so on and so forth. In the current decade alone the United States is planning to increase by at least 50 percent the potential of its strategic forces to deliver nuclear munitions in a single launch or flight.

All these and many other militarist actions in no way accord with the "interest" in reducing nuclear arms which has been proclaimed by official Washington.

Let us take an important problem which is perturbing all of mankind, the problem of preventing the militarization of space.

Here too we see the same picture. Having proclaimed the "Strategic Defense Initiative," which envisages the creation of large-scale ABM defenses with space-based components, Washington is totally unwilling to give up its plans which are dangerous for the cause of peace.

At the Geneva talks the United States is altogether refusing to discuss the question of not extending the arms race to space simultaneously with the question of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. It is thus violating the accord reached last January on the interconnection of the three directions -- the prevention of an arms race in space, the reduction of strategic arms, and the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. High-ranking representatives of the administration, and primarily the President, keep on declaring that "research" on the "star wars" will continue in any case. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that the President's idea that the United States can simultaneously create defenses along the "star wars" lines and reach agreement on disarmament is regarded as unconvincing by almost everyone who is carefully observing these problems from the sidelines. Out of all the instances of dishonesty now permeating the discussion of these problems, probably the most dishonest is the assertion that the creation of a system on "star wars" lines will somehow put an end to the arms race.

Washington's objectives were very aptly described by the U.S. journal ARMS CONTROL TODAY: "The fact that strategic defense makes sense only as a means of obtaining the potential for a first strike against the enemy is one of the most destabilizing and dangerous aspects of the whole enterprise... ABM defenses, in all probability, will fuel the dream of nuclear superiority and at the same time step up the race in offensive arms."

All this clearly shows that in the "defense" sphere Washington is by no means pursuing the goal of strengthening trust.

The peace-loving public is also expressing serious concern about other facts. The present U.S. Administration, which neither concluded nor ratified a single nuclear arms limitation agreement in its first 4 years in office, is now threatening to destroy the system of previously reached accords.

The 1972 ABM Treaty is in jeopardy. E. Rowny, special consultant to the U.S. President and secretary of state, has stated outright that unless the USSR nevertheless accepts the idea of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," the "question of terminating the ABM Treaty will have to be considered." Many U.S. politicians and specialists realize what serious consequences this might entail. For instance, a report by the U.S. "National Campaign To Save the ABM Treaty" points out that in the next few years the "Strategic Defense Initiative" will "contravene" the treaty, and the undermining of this treaty will lead to an expensive new arms race.

The public is also seriously councerned at the position regarding the 1979 Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the SALT II treaty). It has not been ratified by Congress, but the U.S. side stated its intention to "refrain from actions" undermining the treaty and "not to evade it in any way." Yet recently, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was asked in a Senate subcommittee whether the Reagan administration intends to continue to adhere to the provisions of the SALT II treaty. The secretary of state replied: "We will have to decide that question when the time comes... I cannot disclose here what I will recommend..." In saying "when the time comes" Shultz was thinking of the sea trials planned for this October of the Ohio class nuclear submarine Alaska, whose commissioning would lead to the limitation laid down by the treaty being exceeded.

Sober-minded figures in the United States recognize that it is necessary to stop the arms race. The key to curbing and ending the arms race does not lie in "defensive" technology.

The best way of reducing the threat lies in immediately declaring a freeze on strategic offensive arms and introducing a moratorium on the pursuit of any work in the sphere of strike space arms. The Soviet Union is prepared for these cardinal decisions and has already unilaterally taken an important practical step. The ball is now in Washington's court.

The Soviet Union expresses the hope that the current U.S. position will be amended. This would open up the possibility of reaching mutually acceptable accords and would serve the cause of strengthening international security.

As for Washington's hopes of military superiority, those ambitious plans are futile. The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium with the NATO bloc states is an exceptionally important historic gain by the socialist countries, and this parity must be guarded in every possible way for the sake of peace. "We will continue to spare no effort," the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum stressed, "to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary for the reliable defense of our fatherland and its allies and that no one can take us unawares."

U.S. REPORT RECOMMENDS BINARY WEAPONS PRODUCTION

LD290607 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Barsukov reports:

A special commission on chemical weapons, which has been set up on the President's instructions, has prepared a report recommending the start of the production of the so-called binary munitions, which are chemical weapons staffed with nerve gas components, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported quoting a congressional spokesman.

A formally independent task force which, however, is fully funded by the Pentagon, the commission was formed early last March to "substantiate" the need for a crash modernization of U.S. chemical arsenals. Having resorted to this trick, the White House hopes that the conclusions of the pseduo-independent commission will be perceived by the law-makers as "objective" and thus make it possible to push its request for 163 million dollars next fiscal year to manufacture binary munitions through Congress. All in all, the White House asks 1.3 billion dollars in appropriations to the program of preparing for chemical warfare.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD270908 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian on 26 Apr at 1700 GMT in its "Vremya" newscast broadcasts a Georgiy Zubkov Warsaw report on the 26 April wreath-laying ceremony at Warsaw's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Zubkov's report begins with an aerial view of a busy Warsaw street. Shots of Warsaw's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier with its eternal flame are then shown. Next comes a view of Soviet leaders standing in line at the eternal flame; from left to right are Gorbachev, Tikhonov, and Gromyko.

Pictures of the heads of foreign delegations making entries in the monument's commemorative book are then shown; Kadar signs the book and is followed by Honecker, Ceausescu, and Husak waiting in line to sign. Jaruzelski is pictured in a medium shot.

Soviet officials are seen walking side-by-side behind a large wreath; from left to right are Sokolov, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Rusakov.

The report closes with a view of the Soviet leaders during another ceremony at Warsaw's Nike Monument; from left to right are Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Sokolov, and Rusakov, all walking behind a soldier bearing a bouquet of flowers.

Delegations at Signing Ceremony

LD270912 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer read video report]

[Text] In Warsaw today there was a meeting of top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Taking part in the meeting were:

-- a Bulgarian delegation with Comrade Zhivkov at its head [the video shows a medium shot of from left to right Mladenov, Filipov, Zhivkov, and Dzhurov];

-- a Hungarian delegation with Comrade Kadar at its head [the video shows a medium shot from left to right of unidentified man in uniform; Lazar, Kadar, unidentified man, and Varkonyi];

-- a GDR delegation with Comrade Honecker at its head [the video shows a medium shot from left to right of (?Hoffmann), unidentified man, Honecker and unidentified man];

-- a Polish delegation with Comrade Jaruzelski at its head [the video shows a medium shot from left to right of unidentified man, Jablonski, Jaruzelski, unidentified man, and Siwicki];

-- a Romanian delegation with Comrade Ceausescu at its head [the video shows a medium shot from left to right of unidentified man, Dascalescu, Ceausescu, Alteanu, and unidentified man];

-- a USSR delegation with Comrade Gorbachev at its head [the video shows medium shot from left to right of Sokolov, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, and Gromyko. Nobody behind Soviet leaders identified];

-- and a Czechoslovak delegation with Comrade Husak at its head [the video shows a medium shot from left to right of Vaclavik, Strougal, Husak, unidentified man, and Chnoupek].

In a festive setting, a protocol was signed extending the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance that was signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955.

The protocol was signed by Comrades Zhivkov, Kadar, Honecker, Jaruzelski, Ceausescu, Gorbachev, and Husak. [the video shows each leader in turn signing the protocol] The signing of the protocol was attended by members of the delegations taking part in the meeting.

Warsaw Pact Extension Protocol

PM261639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

["Protocol on Extension of Term of Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, Signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The states parties to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- have decided to sign this protocol and have agreed as hereunder:

Article 1

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 remains in force during the next 20 years. For those contracting parties that do not convey notification of their denunciation of the treaty to the Government of the Polish People's Republic during the period 1 year prior to the expiration of this term, it will remain in force for a further 10 years.

Article 2

This protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification will be deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The protocol will enter into force on the day that the last instrument of ratification is deposited. The Government of the Polish People's Republic will notify the other state parties to the treaty of the deposition of each instrument of ratification.

Done in Warsaw on 26 April 1985 in one copy in the Bulgarian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Romanian, Russian, and Czech languages, all texts being equally authentic. Certified copies of this protocol will be sent by the Government of the Polish People's Republic to all contracting parties of the protocol.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

For the Hungarian People's Republic,

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party;

For the German Democratic Republic,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic;

For the Polish People's Republic,

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic;

For the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Warsaw Pact Meeting Communique

PM261740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

["Communique on Meeting of Top Party and State Figures of the Warsaw Pact Member-States" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A meeting of top party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact member-countries was held in Warsaw 26 April 1985. Taking part in the meeting were:

From the Bulgarian People's Republic -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council (delegation head); Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense; and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the Hungarian People's Republic -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP (delegation head); Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister; and Istvan Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister;

From the GDR -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council (delegation head); Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister;

From the Polish People's Republic -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers (delegation head), Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister; and Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania (delegation head); Constantin Dasacalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian prime minister; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of national defense; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister;

From the USSR -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (delegation head); N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the CSSR -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president (delegation head); Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and prime minister of the CSSR Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister; and Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense.

The meeting participants examined the question of extending the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assitance concluded in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 and signed a protocol on extending the treaty for the next 20 years with subsequent prolongation for a further 10 years. They also exchanged opinions on topical questions of European and world politics.

At the meeting, stress was laid on the great importance of the Warsaw Pact, which for 30 years has been reliably serving the development and strengthening of the member-states' all-around cooperation, the safeguarding of their sovereignty, security, and inviolability of borders, and the joint elaboration and implementation of their peace-loving foreign policy course, and which plays an outstanding role in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The states represented at the meeting advocate the development of comprehensive, equal, and mutually advantageous international cooperation. They have never been supporters of the division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs. Today, too, they advocate the simultaneous disbandment of their alliance and the North Atlantic bloc and, as a first step, their military organizations.

However, so long as the NATO military bloc exists and a threat to European and universal peace persists, the socialist states will strengthen their defensive alliance while simultaneously stepping up the struggle for disarmament and peace and the elimination [peodoleniye] of military blocs.

Their unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact is dictated by the need to ensure the reliable security of the allied countries and their close cooperation in international affairs. Proceeding from the level of the threat of war, the Warsaw Pact member-states will continue to take the necessary measures to maintain their collective defense capability at the requisite level. The Warsaw Pact member-states reiterate that they do not seek military superiority, but will not allow military superiority over themselves. They advocate the safeguarding of a balance [ravnovesiye] of forces at the lowest level.

Meeting on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the most destructive and bloody war in mankind's history, the meeting participants noted the great significance of the peace-loving peoples' victory over fascism. The victory exacted a high price: The Soviet people, who made the decisive contribution to the routing of fascism, and the peoples of many other countries gave tens of millions of lives for its sake. The memory of those who fell and duty to present and future generations demand that the lessons of the war not be forgotten.

In the present international situation, it is more necessary than ever to pool the efforts of all peoples and states and all peace-loving forces, irrespective of their political orientation, to stop the world from sliding toward nuclear catastrophe.

The communist and workers parties, parliaments, and governments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries will continue to struggle to deflect the threat of nuclear war from the world, end the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, on earth and prevent it in space, make the transition to disarmament, and resume the process of detente and cooperation in international relations. To these ends, the socialist countries represented at the meeting are prepared to develop peaceful dialogue with other states in a spirit of goodwill and trust and to build broad international cooperation in the interests of safeguarding universal peace and security.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding and confirmed its participants' unity of views on key questions of European and world politics.

It was agreed that a conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states Political Consultative Committee will be held in Sofia, as planned, in the fall of this year.

Jaruzelski Reception Speech

LD261843 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 26 (TASS) -- A reception was held in Warsaw today in honour of the participants in the meeting of the highest party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Speaking at the reception, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the protocol on the prolongation of the term of validity of the Warsaw Treaty, that was signed today, clearly confirms again the unity and the political and defencive might of the countries of real socialism. It expresses also our resolute determination for man's supreme right, the right to a peaceful life, be ensured reliably and effectively, he said.

The military blocs in Europe, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, are not our invention at all, they are not our aim. The creation of the socialist defencive alliance was a response to the inclusion of the FRG's military potential into the already existing North Atlantic pact. Likewise, our today's decision is a reply to the new stage of the aggressive plans of the Western military collusion, concluded for an unlimited period of time.

The decision to prolong the Warsaw Treaty, Wojciech Jaruzelski went on, was forced on our community. In Europe, already more than once, weakness, strife and unpreparedness for defence tempted the aggressor. One does not put away the shield when the other side takes the sword. We will not make such a miscalculation! Those forces in NATO that hope to achieve unilateral advantages, hegemony are once again deeply mistaken.

We are not pressing for military superiority. We want to preserve the real equilibrium. It is a real guarantee of security, the more effective the lower the level of military parity. The sooner the spiral of armaments is converted into the spiral of arms limitation, the calmer will the peoples of our continent -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- live and engage in cooperation.

Sounding all these thirty years from the East have been not calls for "crusades" but countless peaceloving initiatives and appeals, proposals to reach a businesslike compromise. Today we confirm this will of ours to press for accord and peace. We state once again our readiness without delay to dissolve the Warsaw Treaty with a simultaneous dissolution of the North Atlantic pact.

Our defensive alliance has one and the only aim: to defend the peaceful creative work and historic gains of our peoples. It is an inviolable bulwark of the socialist community and at the same time a key factor of stabilisation and territorial-political order in Europe, the Polish leader stressed.

From Warsaw we address all the peoples of Europe, the former participants in the joint struggle in the ranks of the anti-fascist coalition, young people who know about those inhuman years only from stories. We address all people without exception, every person who irrespective of differences in views, irrespective of cultural and professional distinctions, wants and can think in a responsible and realistic manner.

So let us try, despite the abundance of contradictions, to remove the spectre of a new war from our continent. Let us try once again to reach accord, to restore the atmosphere of reason and cooperation that has been profoundly damaged by the forces of the cold war.

The socialist countries do not threaten anybody. They do not want a growth of international tension, the perpetual competition of the arrow and the target, the shell and the armour. Not a single people stands to gain anything from this -- either now or in the future.

Wojciech Jaruzelski welcomed the position taken by the Soviet side at the current Geneva talks. It is constructive, clear and honest. We fully and entirely support the outstanding initiatives put forward by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev.

The curbing of the arms race and a return to the policy of detente and equal cooperation is the only reasonable way of improving and developing East-West relations. On the global scale, the steps taken by the United States and directed, in particular, at the unlimited spread of the arms race in outer space, are especially dangerous today. In European terms, concern is caused by the combination of the present Washington administration's policy of confrontation and the activisation of the forces of revanchism and obscurantism, first of all in the FRG. The ever louder calls in the West to cancel out the territorial and political realities in Europe, to cancel out the inalienable Yalta and Potsdam agreements, that were confirmed by the Final Act of the European conference, amount to an impermissible attempt to undermine the foundations of peace in our continent, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Gorbachev Reception Speech

LD290909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] "Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, dear comrades, friends,

On behalf of the Soviet delegation and of all participants in this meeting, permit me first of all to express cordial gratitude for their hospitality to the leaders of the Polish United Workers' party and the Polish state. We also convey a fraternal greeting to the residents of heroic and beautiful Warsaw, to all the working people of People's Poland, wishes of success in building socialism.

An act of historic importance was performed here today in Warsaw, the city that has given the name to our alliance. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance that was signed 30 years ago was renewed. It was renewed, as Comrade Jaruzelski said, with the conviction that our alliance is vitally needed by all its members, needed to strengthen peace and the security of peoples.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed: Revolution must be able to defend itself. And in the Warsaw Treaty the peoples of our countries have got a staunch defender of revolutionary gains. What has the Warsaw Treaty given to us all? It has given us the possibility of peaceful creative work. The inviolability of the borders has been reliably ensured. A stout barrier has been put in the way of the latter-day subverters of socialism, the claimants to world dominance.

History has not known another alliance like ours where relations are based on the full equality and comradely mutual assistance of sovereign states, an alliance which is in the true sense of the word an alliance of peoples, an alliance which does not threaten anybody, but is wholly devoted to the defense of peace. We build relations with the countries of the other social system on the principle of peaceful coexistence -- the sole sensible basis, especially in the nuclear age.

It is with the Warsaw Treaty that the major initiatives of our countries, aimed at consolidating peace in Europe and ensuring detente, are associated. Today's meeting reaffirmed our shared readiness to continue to collectively search for ways of removing the threat of war and expanding international cooperation. We stand for making the confrontation of the two military-political alliances less acute, which would meet the interests of all peoples on earth.

It is not the Soviet Union and other socialist states that have initiated the split of Europe and the post-war world. That has been done by the creators of NATO, while our alliance was formed only six years later. Since then, we have expressed our readiness more than once to dissolve the Warsaw Treaty if NATO agrees to respond in kind. This principled position wholly stands. However, regrettably, the other side did not and does not have such an intention. On the contrary, new aggressive doctrines are being put forward there and a crash effort is being exerted to build up both nuclear and conventional arms before our eyes. This now makes us think of further strengthening the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Mankind has been confronted with the following choice: Either it is able to rectify the unfavorable course of events or the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war will continue to grow. This risk is multiplied by U.S. military plans in space. No matter what their authors say and how they justify themselves, the essence of these plans is clear: to acquire the possibility to deal the first nuclear blow and do that with impunity. Since the United States and NATO flatly refuse to follow the example of the USSR and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, their intentions assume an especially dangerous nature.

The development of weapons for "star wars" is just beginning. However, it is already making the present-day world develop a fever and leading to the destabilization of the entire system of international relations, to even sharper political and military confrontation than at present. This should not be forgotten by both the initiators of the above provocative undertaking and by those who are being invited to share it.

We take a fundamentally different approach: not to make space into a new source of the threat of war, not to create space attack weapons, and to scrap the existing anti-satellite systems. Simultaneously, we propose coming to terms on a radical reduction of nuclear systems and moving towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons altogether.

Such a simple and natural move, as a freeze on nuclear potentials of both sides, prompts itself. An objection is put forward: To agree to that means to solidify the Soviet military superiority. However, first of all, there is no such superiority. We have repeatedly proved that, citing figures, and Washington has failed to disprove them a single time. And second, who said that we want to stop at a freeze? On the contrary, we insist that a drastic reduction in nuclear arms follow it.

We have already suggested that both sides reduce strategic offensive arms by one-quarter by way of an opening move. However, we would have no objections to making deeper mutual cuts. All this is possible if the arms race does not begin in space, if it is peaceful.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries seek no superiority either on earth or in space. We are not striving to compete over who will build a higher nuclear fence. However, we shall prevent the military-strategic parity from being upset. This is a common and firm position of the Warsaw Treaty members. If preparations for "star wars" go on, we will have no other choice but to take response measures, including, of course, a buildup and improvement of offensive nuclear arms.

The just ended first round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms has demonstrated that they are not plain sailing. It is clear that the negotiations can only be a success on condition that the principle of equality and identical security is observed and the accord on the objective of the negotiations and interrelated resolution of the questions discussed is adhered to.

The Soviet Union, as has already been announced, unilaterally halted the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and implementation of other response measures in Europe. The moratorium went into effect as of 7 April. The world public and many sober-minded American and Western European politicians have estimated that move of ours at its true worth. We have the right to hope that Washington and the capitals of other NATO countries will be more serious and thoughtful in evaluating our initiative and, in turn, show restraint on the issue of siting of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, for mutuality on that issue would assist in directing the Geneva negotiations to the plane of practical decisions and play its role in the settlement of more complex problems.

The Warsaw Treaty has been in effect for almost one-third of a century and for the entire duration of that time it acted as an initiator of constructive ideas directed toward detente and arms limitation, toward developing European cooperation. Its growing weight in international politics has a positive effect on the general climate in the world. This is a result of collective efforts, the contribution of each fraternal country.

Comrades, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, we once again recall the solemn oath the victors swore over the graves and ruins of World War II:

War must not recur! We remember that, we remember what the lessons of war teach us. One of the principal lessons among them is the example of cooperation of powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Today we call upon all states of Europe and other continents to rise above the differences and become partners in fighting a new danger that threatens the whole mankind: the danger of nuclear extinction.

Prolonging the Warsaw Treaty, we once aga'n express our firm conviction: war can and must be prevented through joint efforts. Such is the will of the peoples of our countries. This is where the policy of our parties and governments, all the activities of the defensive alliance of socialist states are directed.

To further cooperation of our parties and states, their stronger unity and cohesion on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism!

Let the fraternal alliance of socialist countries -- the Warsaw Treaty -- grow stronger!

To the People's socialist Poland, to the health of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of the Polish leadership, all participants in our meeting!

To a durable peace on earth!

Gorbachev, Jaruzelski Meet

LD270951 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, had a meeting here today.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties reaffirmed the CPSU's and the PUWP's principled line towards further strengthening friendship and deepening all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. Mutual determination was expressed to continue to firmly stand on guard of the revolutionary gains, in close coordination with the other countries of the socialist community to struggle for relaxation of international tension and to do everything to uphold peace and security in the European Continent and throughout the world.

Ths historic significance of the meeting of the highest party and state figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, at which it was decided to extend the treaty which had given rise to the political and military alliance of the fraternal countries, was emphasised in this connection.

The immense importance of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism was pointed out. It was emphasised that historical experience should serve as a warning to those reactionary circles in the West which, while reviving revanchist trends, try to question the territorial-and-political realities that have taken shape in Europe as a result of World War Two and during the post-war development.

The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development and strengthening of fraternal bonds between the USSR and the PPR and pointed out the need to consistently implement the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the Two Countries in the Period up to the Year 2000. Special attention should be paid in this work to the production sectors that determine scientific and technical progress and ensure accelerated economic growth and, on this basis, improvements in the living standards of the working people.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski were unanimous that it is necessary to continue developing contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries and many-sided links along public, scientific and cultural lines.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties exchanged information about the situation in the USSR and the PPR and the tasks tackled by the CPSU and the PUWP. The Soviet side reiterated invariable solidarity with the struggle by the Polish United Workers Party and the working people of Poland for fully overcoming the consequences of the crisis, for stabilization, for consolidating the positions of socialism. The Polish side expressed gratitude to the USSR for assistance and support which are for Poland a substantial contribution to overcoming the difficulties.

Wojciech Jaruzelski invited Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Poland on a friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time frame of the visit will be agreed upon later.

The meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties took place in a spirit of unity and cordial friendship.

Gromyko, Olszowski Hold Talks

LD271228 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 27 TASS -- A meeting took place here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR, who arrived in Warsaw on a Soviet delegation for a meeting of the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, and Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and foreign minister of the PPR.

During their conversation they exchanged opinions on some pressing international problems of mutual interest.

Rusakov, PZPR's Czyrek Meet

LD271252 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 27 TASS -- A conversation took place here today between Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who was on the Soviet delegation which attended a meeting of the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, and Josef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

They discussed the state and further development of links between the CPSU and the PZPR.

Soviet Delegation Departs

LD271248 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 27 TASS -- The Soviet delegation which attended a meeting ot the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries flew from the Polish capital for Moscow today.

Leaving for home were Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

They were seen off at the airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Henryk Jabonski, chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, secretaries of the PUWP Central Committee and other party and state leaders of the PPR as well as the USSR's ambassador to the PPR, Alexander Aksyonov.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed a guard of honor. The state anthems of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic were played.

TV on Departure

LD272139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the Soviet delegation left the Polish capital. At the airport, decorated with the state flags of the USSR and the PPR, the delegation was seen off by Comrades Jaruzelski, Jablonski, and other Polish party and state officials and Comrade Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland. [Video shows motorcade arriving at runway, Jaruzelski and Gorbachev in the same car. The Soviet and Polish anthems are played and the two leaders stand at attention, hatless. The other members of the delegation are not in this group.] The chief of the guard of honor made a report, and Comrades Gorbachev and Jaruzelski inspected the guard of honor. [Video shows the two leaders accompanied by the chief of the guard, behind them three other officials.]

[Begin Gorbachev recording; video shows him addressing the guard of honor]: Goodbye, comrades. [Video shows group moving on. Gorbachev is shown addressing a group of Polish officials, shaking hands with some of them] Good bye, comrades. Thank you for your hospitality. Warsaw is a nice city, green and calm. [Gorbachev is seen addressing a crowd of flag-waving civilians under a slogan hailing the unity of the socialist countries] Hello! We congratulate you, we congratulate you on the big event which took place yesterday on Warsaw soil. I wish you prosperity, happiness, good harvests, and progress. [Video shows Gorbachev speaking 2 meters from the railings holding the crowd back, gesturing with his right hand to help convey the meaning of his words. The group now seems surrounded by cameramen.] Our 2 days in Warsaw were good. We achieved big things here. We had very major conversations. We shall be going along together, along the same road. We wish you happiness, successes, and everything the brightest and the best. Goodbye. [Video shows Gorbachev smiling; he nods, waves with his right hand, and moves on.] [end recording]

The Soviet delegation was seen off by inhabitants of Warsaw. The farewell ceremony ended with a marchpast by the guard of honor. [Video shows Gorbachev and Jaruzelski standing at attention during the marchpast. Then Gorbachev is shown shaking hands with Jaruzelski, surrounded by a large crowd, including children and reporters, at the steps of the aircraft.] By the steps of the aircraft, the Polish leaders took warm leave of Comrade Gorbachev and the other members of the Soviet delegation. [Gorbachev is seen addressing final words to Jaruzelski; Gorbachev, followed by Gromyko and Rusakov, climb the steps, and turn back to wave. Aircraft is seen taking off.]

Arrives in Moscow

LD271517 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- The Soviet delegation which attended a meeting of the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries returned to Moscow from Warsaw today.

The delegation included Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed back at the airport by Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Viktor Grishin, Yegor Ligachev, Grigoriy Romanov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Viktor Chebrikov, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Ivan Kapitonov, Viktor Nikonov and other officials.

The welcoming party including the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, Stanislaw Kociolek.

PRAVDA Hails Pact Extension

PM291144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Reliable Shield of Peace"]

[Text] Lasting, stable peace has always been mankind's innermost dream. In our time, the united community of socialist countries steering a common course in the international arena represents an invincible force in the struggle for the world's peaceful future.

The complexity and tension of the present situation in the world dictates the need to improve and enrich in every possible way the cooperation between the fraternal states and to deepen their collaboration in all spheres, organically combining their national and international interests.

An important milestone on the path of further strengthening the community states' unity and cohesion was the meeting of top party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact countries in Warsaw. Its participants discussed the extension of the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded in Warsaw 14 May 1955. In a ceremonial atmosphere, the heads of delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR signed a protocol extending the term of the treaty for 20 years, with subsequent prolongation for a further 10 years. They also exchanged views on topical problems of European and world politics. A joint communique on the results of their work was adopted. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding and reaffirmed the participants' unity of views on key issues of the present time.

The Warsaw Pact has existed for almost one-third of a century. This military political defensive alliance of European socialist states was established as a countermeasure to the threat to the socialist countries' security posed by the NATO bloc, established 6 years earlier. Throughout the 3 decades of its existence, the Warsaw Pact has reliably served the development and strengthening of all-around cooperation between its member-states, the safeguarding of their sovereignty, security, and border inviolability, and the joint elaboration and implementation of their peace-loving foreign policy course. The growing weight it carries in international affairs has a beneficial effect on the general climate in the world.

Never before in history has there been an alliance like the Warsaw Pact where relations are based on the complete equality and comradely mutual assistance of sovereign states. This alliance, in the truest sense of the word, is an alliance of peoples, which does not threaten anyone, and is wholly devoted to the defense of peace.

Major initiatives aimed at strengthening security, disarmament, above all in Europe, and detente are linked with the Warsaw Pact. The meeting in the Polish capital once again demonstrated the community states' firm determination to continue to unswervingly pursue the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence.

The fraternal socialist states have never favored the division of Europe and the world into opposed military blocs. On several occasions they have proposed that the Warsaw Pact and NATO be disbanded simultaneously, beginning with their military organizations as a first step. This stance was reaffirmed at the meeting in Poland.

At the same time it was resolutely stated in Warsaw: As long as the NATO military bloc exists and the threat to European and world peace remains, the socialist states will strengthen their defensive alliance while simultaneously stepping up their struggle for disarmament, peace, and the elimination of military blocs. The unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact was dictated by the need to ensure reliable security for the fraternal allied states and to maintain their defense capability at the requisite level.

The meeting in Warsaw was held at a crucial moment. Imperialist forces and primarily the U.S. ruling circles continue to act as initiators of the arms race. The danger of a nuclear conflict has increased manifold as a result of Washington's plans to militarize space.

The socialist community states take a completely different approach and the Warsaw meeting demonstrated this with utmost clarity. They invariably advocate the development of normal, equitable, and correct interstate relations based on genuine respect for the norms of international law and favor the resolution of disputes and conflicts situations through political means.

The fraternal states resolutely oppose the spread of the arms race to space. They propose that no strike space weapons be built and that existing antisatellite systems be scrapped.

At the same time, the community countries propose that agreement on radical cuts in nuclear arsenals be reached and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons be pursued.

The world public and many sober-minded politicians in the West have appreciated the true worth of the Soviet initiatives in connection with the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva. The USSR's specific proposals on these issues and its practical steps to unilaterally suspend the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe are all convincing evidence of our country's readiness to shift the Geneva talks into the realm of practical decisions.

The socialist countries favor honest, constructive talks based on equality. The Warsaw meeting participants once again reaffirmed their readiness to develop a dialogue with the capitalist states based on goodwill and trust and to establish widespread international cooperation in the interests of universal peace and security. However, it must be absolutely clear: Only if imperialism renounces its attempts to resolve the historical dispute between the two social systems by military means will it be possible to direct international relations into the channel of normal cooperation.

The meeting in Warsaw was held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The memory of the dead and our duty to living and future generations demand that the lessons of history must not be forgotten. "War must not recur!" -- this is the will of millions.

In extending the term of the Warsaw Pact, participants in the summit meeting in Poland expressed our peoples' adamant conviction. Through joint efforts war can and must be prevented. The policy of the fraternal countries' ruling parties and governments and the entire activity of the socialist states' defensive alliance is geared to this.

Pact's History Recalled

PM261300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Instrument of Detente"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Warsaw's parks and squares were decked in green. Thousands of the city's people have been working these days to make socialist Poland's capital even more beautiful and pleasant. This city, which was but a pile of rubble at the end of the last war, is now a symbol of rebirth and the desire to live in peace.

In Warsaw 30 years ago, leaders of the European socialist countries signed a treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. This defensive military-political alliance was given the Polish capital's name and since then has been known as the Warsaw Pact.

The situation on the European Continent was uneasy then. Western imperialist circles, primarily those in the United States, abandoned the principles of the anti-Hitler coalition, adopted a course directed at changing the territorial and political situation that had taken shape in Europe after World War II, and demanded that "communism be punished." At the beginning of April 1949, 12 Western states signed the North Atlantic pact (NATO). In 1955, the FRG became a NATO member.

A real threat hung over the fraternal countries' working people. In the conditions that had been created, therefore, the socialist states were compelled to take measures to strengthen their security and the inviolability of their borders. The creation of the Warsaw Pact proceeded from the objective need to pool the socialist states' efforts in the foreign policy and defense spheres.

As the treaty was being signed, Warsaw was still recovering from the wounds inflicted by the war. Assistance provided by the Soviet state played a great part in the rebirth of the Polish capital and, indeed, of the entire country. The records of many leading Polish enterprises contain the note: "Built in collaboration with the Soviet Union." This good tradition continues to the present day. Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation are symbolized by the "Zarnowiec" nuclear power station, the Warsaw subway, the Katowice coke plant, the Goldap model state farm, and other projects now being built.

At the beginning of this year, Warsaw marked the 40th anniversary of its liberation. Like all progressive mankind, Poland will soon be marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. Forty years of peace and creation! This city knows the price of peace. It knows that only joint efforts can stop those who have forgotten the lessons of the war. That is why the people of Warsaw are today receiving with particular hope the leading party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries. Each previous meeting of this kind has made an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community and easing the international situation.

The Warsaw Pact is a defensive-political alliance of a new type whose goals and tasks are diametrically opposed to those of the NATO bloc, which pursues an aggressive course aimed at revising the results of World War II and preparing new armed conflicts. The United States is actively formulating plans for so-called "star wars" and is using every means to try to harness the West European countries to its war chariot.

The Warsaw Pact's aims are understood and appreciated by all who value the cause of peace. While safeguarding its members' security in a complex international situation, it undertakes many steps in the international arena that demonstrate the member-countries' goodwill and peace-loving intentions. During the 30 years of the Warsaw Pact's existence, the member-states have put forward over 100 initiatives and proposals aimed at achieving arms reduction and strengthening world peace. Here are just a few of them:

1956 — a proposal on the creation of a collective security system in Europe to replace the existing military groupings;

1958 -- a proposal to the NATO countries to conclude a nonaggression pact;

1974 — the member-countries' Political Consultative Committee again expressed its readiness to disband the Warsaw Pact if the North Atlantic bloc was disbanded at the same time or to eliminate their military organizations as a preliminary step;

1983 -- The Warsaw Pact states adopted the Prague Political Declaration, which proposed, in particular, concluding a treaty with NATO on the reciprocal nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations;

1984 -- a proposal to the NATO countries to hold talks on ridding Europe of chemical weapons, and not increasing military expenditure but actually reducing it.

Initiatives, proposals... How did the West and NATO respond? By stepping up the arms race, deploying new weapons systems, siting U.S. first-strike missiles in Europe, and working feverishly to achieve strategic superiority in the military sphere. Those are the facts.

The Polish public and the mass media note the great significance of the Soviet Union's new peace proposals aimed at improving the general international atmpsphere as well as Soviet-U.S. relations.

....The eyes of the world are now on Warsaw. The meeting of Warsaw Pact countries' leaders here will undoubtedly be an important new contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD281741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Apr 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator, Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, APN political observer]

Search for Peace

[Text] [Andrianov] Hello, comrades. There are just 1 and 1/2 weeks left before the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The Soviet people paid an inconceivably high price for that victory, so today they sense particularly profoundly how important it is to defend man's right to live in peace and freedom. The memory of what our homeland suffered during the troubled time of war brings sharp pain to the hearts of Soviet people and strongly demands that anything like that should be prevented from happening again, particularly a nuclear catastrophe, for this threat is the common mortal enemy of all mankind. What is needed now to overcome this enemy is a joint effort by all peoples and states, the most resolute and urgent effort. There is no time to wait, because the struggle against war must be waged before it starts. This is the lesson from history that must not be forgotten, particularly in our nuclear age.

[Cheporov] There are enormous reserves and possibilities for actively implementing a policy of peace and progress. The evidence of this lies in the indisputable fact that there is not a single people in the world who want war, so mankind has an enormous potential for peace. Moreover, today we have wide experience and the sufficient historical and social perspective to understand where a policy of aggression may lead.

[Andrianov] It is no accident that the militarist course of the United States, which conceals a real threat of war, is meeting with more and more criticism and resistance in many countries. It is important to note that the most varied social and political forces in all corners of the world are now coming out against the danger of war. They include the peoples and leaders of the nonaligned and neutral states. They include politicians, parliamentarians, and realistically minded representatives of the ruling circles both in the United States itself and among its military bloc allies, both in Europe and in the Pacific Basin, and, of course, one cannot leave out the mass antiwar, antimissile, and antinuclear movement, to whose banners more and more millions of peace fighters are rallying. The strong wave of antiwar protests that has swept over the countries of Western Europe this spring and the antiwar demonstrations that have been taking place this month in the United States, Japan, and even faraway Australia are vivid confirmation that the peace movement is growing all the time and that peace-loving forces are closing ranks in the realization of where the threat to mankind's peace and security is coming from.

[Volskiy] Of course, an insuperable force in the struggle for the future of mankind is the cohesive community of socialist states, their economic and defense might, and their unity of action on the international scene. The indestructible alliance of our fraternal countries expresses the profound conviction that a world war can be prevented. This conviction is based on real factors that promote the achievements of that noble aim.

Warsaw Pact's Significance

[Andrianov] One of those factors is, without a doubt, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid that was signed between the fraternal socialist countries almost 30 years ago, known in international parlance as the Warsaw Pact. The signing of the Warsaw Pact, as everyone knows, was a measure we were compelled to take in response to the threat to the countries of socialism that arose from the imperialist states and the North Atlantic bloc that they created. From the very start of its existence, NATO had a clearly delineated aggressive direction that became particularly strong as a result of the remilitarization of the FRG and the inclusion of that state in the bloc. Acting from a position of strength, the imperialist NATO states counted on being able to force the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to make fundamental concessions and abandon their Marxist-Leninist ideology. It was with this aim that the Pentagon, in the late 1940's and in the 1950's, drew up a series of plans for nuclear attack on our country and other states in the socialist community.

[Cheporov] The signing of the Warsaw Pact initiated a new stage in the struggle by the Soviet Union and the other countries in our fraternal community for peace, disarmament, and the creation of an atmosphere of trust in international relations. That struggle has been waged continuously, actively, and persistently.

[Andrianov] The countries that signed the Warsaw Pact were guided not only by a desire to ensure security and the conditions for peaceful, creative labor for their own peoples; they also took up the historic mission of saving Europe and the world from the conflagration of another war. It is no secret that the chief responsibility in carrying out that mission came to rest on our country, which made a decisive contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany and the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery. From the very start, the Warsaw Pact vividly demonstrated that it was a political and defense alliance of a new kind. It is not, and never was, a group aimed against any other state or group of states. It is appropriate to recall this in view of the arguments that are being thrown about in the West about the aggressive nature of the Warsaw Pact. Anyone who takes a look at the text of the Warsaw Pact can convince himself of the emptiness of such fabrications, for it is stated clearly there that the countries that signed it are always ready to take part, in a spirit of sincere cooperation, in all international action aimed at ensuring international peace and security.

[Volskiy] There are many grounds for saying, too, that the Warsaw Pact has played a decisive role in the formation of international relations today. It has been, and remains, the chief motive force behind the fundamental, positive changes in the world today. It is this alliance that acts as a dynamic factor in strengthening peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems; it was thanks to its action that the process of relaxation of tension in Europe was started.

[Andrianov] This is wholly confirmed by facts, and facts alone. What made it possible in the 1970's to break the ice of the cold war and prevent a military conflict from breaking out? What made it possible during that period to put an effective obstacle on the path of the aggressive policy of imperialism and reduce to nothing its strategy of extorting political advantages by means of pressure and militarist blackmail? It was achieved thanks to the peace-loving policies and the strength of the states united in the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact became an effective shield of security and peace, not only for the fraternal countries belonging to it, but for all of Europe as well. It is not possible to overestimate the great contribution made by the Warsaw Pact organization in consolidating the political results of World War II and the whole postwar development. It was thanks to this that international legal recognition was achieved for the GDR and the inviolability of existing borders between states.

By this means, conditions were created for holding the Helsinki conference in 1975; it was none other than the Warsaw Pact states that initiated the convening of that meeting devoted to questions of security and cooperation in Europe. Our fraternal countries remain invariably faithful to the principles that are contained in the Final Act that was signed in Helsinki.

[Cheporov] Yes, in the 3 decades of its existence the Warsaw Pact has passed a test in the eyes of Europe and all mankind, proving that it is an effective instrument of peace. This is natural, for inherent in the alliance of fraternal socialist states are aims that are diametrically opposite to those pursued by the NATO bloc. The Warsaw Pact counters the plans of aggression and policy from a position of strength with Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the prospect of a world without war. The NATO course of confrontation and heightening of tension is opposed by a policy of detente, constructive dialogue, and mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights. Put forward to counterbalance the heightening of the arms race are concrete initiatives to curb it, and a search for paths toward disarmament is proposed.

[Andrianov] The aims of the Warsaw Pact are understood and valued by all devoted to the cause of peace. It could not, indeed, be otherwise, because the member-countries of this defensive alliance are taking numerous steps in the international arena, which are evidence their goodwill and peace-loving intentions. It suffices, perhaps, to say that since the Warsaw Pact has been in existence, the member-states have put forward more than a hundred initiatives and proposals for reducing arms and strengthening universal peace, yet in the West, there's no sign of any reciprocity or any interest in meeting us halfway. NATO has nothing better to do than to label as propaganda our concrete, realistic, practicable, and constructive proposals. Reaction of this sort leave no doubt that there is an unwillingness in NATO circles to make a sober assessment of the present international situation, a reluctance to cast aside their unrealizable expectations. It should be noted in this connection that the achievement of a military-strategic equilibrium with the states of the aggressive NATO bloc has been an exceedingly important historic gain of the fraternal countries of socialism. We must do everything to preserve that parity for the sake of peace because it acts as a reliable constraint upon the aggressive appetites of imperialism. The present development of international events permits one to assert with confidence that the Warsaw Pact organization will continue, as long as the North Atlantic bloc exists, to have an important role to play in defending socialism's positions in Europe and the world -- serving as a reliable means of averting nuclear war and strengthening international security.

[Volskiy] You know, of course, comrades, that 2 days ago, a meeting of the highest party and state leaders of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact was held in the capital of the Polish People's Republic. At that meeting, a decision was made to sign a protocol extending the term of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Treaty signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. Under the protocol, the treaty remains in force for the next 20 years. For the parties to the treaty who do not declare their renunciation of it to the Government of the Polish People's Republic 1 year before that term expires, it will remain in force for a further 10 years. The communique issued in Warsaw stresses that the states represented at the meeting advocate the development of all-around, equal, and mutually beneficial international cooperation. They have never been supporters of the division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs, and they remain in favor of the simultaneous disbandment, both of their own alliance and of the North Atlantic bloc, and of their military organizations, as a first step, but while NATO exists as a military bloc, and the threat to European and universal peace remains, the socialist states will go on strengthening their defensive alliance, while at the same time intensifying the struggle for disarmament and peace and the effort to overcome the military blocs.

Helsinki Final Act's Importance

[Cheporov] In this connection, I'd like to say a few words about the importance of the documents of the period of detente, above all, the Helsinki Final Act. I'd like to say that those documents have not lost their significance because they reflect the cardinal needs of our time. The aim that guided the participants of the General European Conference is formulated in the Final Act as follows: to promote the improvement of relations among states and provide conditions in which their peoples can live in a situation of real and lasting peace, being protected against any threat or attempted encroachment on this security. It was noted at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the documents of the detente period are an example of how international relations can be formed if we are guided by the principles of equality and equal security and by world realities -- if we are not out to gain advantages, but seek mutually acceptable decisions and accords. The principles of detente live; the advocates of the cold war do not have it in their power to abolish or to discredit them. When, today, millions of people of various political views and belonging to various social groups oppose the deployment of new American Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe, are they not thereby expressing support for the peace-loving principles of Helsinki? By protesting against the "star wars" threat, are they not standing up for the main requirement of detente, the preservation and consolidation of peace?

U.S. C. America Policy

[Volskiy] I'd like to turn to the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Gorbachev that dealt with the threat of military reprisals now hanging over the samll Central American Republic of Nicaragua. In recent weeks that threat has been increasingly rebuffed, but at the same time, it has been assuming real shape. American ships, land forces, including tank units, are trying to encircle the Republic from all sides, from land and sea, and squeeze it in a vise. The Pentagon evidently sees this as a way of guaranteeing the success of its planned attempt to do another Grenada in Nicaragua. The White House has also prepared a kind of mandate to intervene -- I refer to the permission of Congress to spend $14 million on supporting the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Of course, the $14 million is a symbolic sum. In reality, through various unofficial channels, considerably more is being spent on arming and maintaining the contras, but the important thing for Reagan was to get at least some sort of sanction from Congress. He'd gotten it from the Senate, which had approved the allocation by a negligible majority, but, as you know, the House of Representatives had refused to do so. Washington has naturally seen this as a serious defeat for Reagan's policy, which, indeed, in general, it is, but something else is also obvious: It's obvious that the White House is not going to stop either preparing anti-Nicaraguan operation or trying to get Congress to approve them in some form or other. Can anything stop all these plans? I think there are two factors that might stop them.

On the one hand, there's the mood of the American public, which the resolution in the House of Representatives, that I mentioned was in some degree a reflection of, though I think their decision was less a matter of goodwill than of the fear of losses; Americans don't like casualties, and loss of life is the last thing they want. In the course of an intervention such losses would certainly be very heavy,. because the Nicaraguans would fight bravely and steadfastly. Well, and then second of course, there's the factor of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, which is now making itself felt not only in Latin America, but in a region like, say, West Europe -- even in the influential ruling political circles there. A wave of protest could arise there of such mangitude that it would inevitably undermine Atlantic unity. Don't forget that Washington is at present intensely concerned about NATO unity, partly in order to bring that bloc into its "star wars" program.

[Cheporov] Yet, Dmitriy Antonovich, the American Administration nevertheless seems ready to take the bit between its teeth. Why do you think it needs to embark on such a risky adventure?

[Volskiy] Risky, and not least to itself, Edgar Anatoliyevich. It is, indeed, strange at first sight: Why should Washington reject all the peaceful proposals, all the peaceful initiatives of the Sandinists, which are coming one after another? Why should it find it necessary to move towards, putting it bluntly, war, with a little but heroic country, to move towards a war which, whatever the outcome, would bring Washington no laurels? Usually, in such cases, one looks for some economic motives of self-interest, perhaps, or, say, the wish to seize a strategic bridgehead. In this case, however, there is something else that I think is more important. The ideological or even psychological task that the Reagan administration is setting itself is more important. The ideological or even psychological task that the Reagan administration is setting itself is more important. The American ruling class just doesn't want to put up with having someone in Central America, once a land of dependent banana republics, someone there, especially since Cuba, rejecting the diktat of the United States. The American imperialists are not willing to allow such a new precedent to be set. Listen to what they accuse Nicaragua of!

[Andrianov] However, imperial claims of that sort are not compatible with any of the norms of law. Above all, they trample on the right of all peoples to determine their socioeconomic present in accordance with their own choice and to build their future without any outside interference. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum stresses that the attempt to deny the peoples this sovereign right is hopeless and doomed. In general, the international situation today depends, in no small degree, on how relations develop between the Soviet Union and the United States.

USSR-U.S. Relations

[Cheporov] The Sovies Union is ready to improve relations with the Unites States. There is no kind of fatal inevitability about confrontation between the two countries. This was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. The experience accumulated during the history of Soviet-U.S. relations testifies to the fact that the most reasonable course is to seek ways to even out relations: Thus it was in the 1970's, when American politicians acknowledged that it was in policies of peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union that strengthening of United States' national security should be sought. It was at this time that a series of agreements and accords were concluded by which both sides undertook not to strive for military superiority and to respect the principle of equality and trust in relations.

The situation and atmosphere at present, however, are quite different, and the blame of for this lies with Washington, which is pioneering the arms race, sabotaging disarmament and does not wish to take account of its previous agreements.

[Volskiy] This position, indeed, was reflected in the current Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, negotiations with whose successful outcome mankind's hopes for a peaceful future are linked. The first round of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva has ended. Summing up the results of this, Kampelman, the head of the American delegation, commented that this round, I shall quote his words, served a useful purpose in promoting understanding of one another's position. Kampelman's evaluation in fact went no further than this. Well, the positions of the sides did indeed become clear in the course of the Geneva discussion. It became clear that Washington is maintaining a course not towards agreement with the Soviet Union, but is trying to use the negotations in its own interests and to the detriment of the interests of its partner and, indeed, of mankind as a whole.

Such a conclusion follows first and foremost from the fact that the United States altogether refuses to discuss the question of not spreading the arms race into space at the same time as discussing the question of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. This, however, is nothing other than a violation of the agreement reached in January between USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, on the interrelation of the three aspects: preventing the arms race in space, reducing nuclear strategic weapons, and reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Such a position can be explained by the fact that certain circles in the United States still want to attain a dominant position in the world, primarily a military one. With this in view Washington is currently urgently recruiting supporters and, I might add, people who will implement its plans for space militarization. Is it succeeding?

Allies Views of SDI

[Andrianov] Washington's Atlantic and other allies are beginning to take an increasingly skeptical view of the American "star wars" program. One weighty piece of evidence of this is the results of a session of the Western European Union Council at the foreign and defense minister level, which recently ended in Bonn, results that gave rise to obvious anxiety on Washington's part. Those participating in the session never did reach a unanimous opinion on Reagan's initiative; that is, they did not express unconditional support for it.

[Cheporov] Those in the West who failed to fall for the old wives' tale about the exclusively defensive nature of Reagan's initiative cannot fail to take account of the fact that the realization of this initiative will make the entire system of evaluating the strategic balance and calculating the correlation of forces almost impossible. In other words, the strategic situation in relations between the USSR and United States and also between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO will inevitably be destablized. As a result of this, the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war will increase immeasurably. Such is the prospect prepared for mankind by the creators and supporters of the "star wars" strategy, a prospect to which the public does not want to be reconciled and that sober-minded politicians also oppose.

The hope in the Soviet Union is that the present position of the United States will be corrected. This would open up the possibility for reaching mutually acceptable agreements. We are in favor of preventing space militarization and reaching an international agreement banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth. It was to these ends that as far back as 1983 the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space until such time as other states acted likewise.

[Volskiy] Yes, our country proposed that the Soviet Union and United States should introduce, for the entire period of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, a moratorium on developing, including scientific research projects, testing, and deploying strike space weapons, and that both sides should freeze their strategic offensive weapons. At the same time, deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe was to be halted, as, correspondingly, was the increase of our countermeasures. Once again demonstrating goodwill, the Soviet Union has introduced up to November of the current year, a moratorium on deployment of its medium-range missiles and has halted implementation of other countermeasures in Europe.

[Cheporov] The Soviet Union is thus making the most natural and reasonable proposals: first and foremost, to stop a further increase in nuclear arsenals on earth, stop preparations for creating weapons for deployment in space, and on that basis, in the conditions of mutual confidence thereby strengthened, at once to start drawing up an agreement on reducing stockpiled weapons. In Geneva the Soviet Union will work persistently for specific and mutually acceptable agreements that would make it possible not only to put an end to the arms race but to promote the cause of disarmament.

[Andrianov] Speaking at the reception in Warsaw last Saturday, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed his firm conviction that war can and must be prevented, by joint efforts. Such is the will of the peoples of our countries, said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and it is toward this, the Soviet leader stressed, that the policy of our parties and governments and the entire activity of the defensive alliance of the socialist states is directed.

Our roundtable meeting has drawn to a close. All those who took part thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade radio listeners.

PRESS BRIEFING ON USSR-U.S. LINKUP ANNIVERSARY

OW260839 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0203 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] As already reported, festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the meeting of Soviet and U.S. troops on the Elbe River have been held in Torgau in the GDR. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed a greeting to the participants in the festivities in Torgau. In this connection, a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow, where the text of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's greeting was read. Addressing the briefing, Comrade Lomeyko, chief of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated:

[Begin Lomeyko recording] This day is marked in the Soviet Union as the long-awaited day of the hard-won victory over the fascist oppressors and invaders, a day of grief for the 20 million of our compatriots who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism, and a day of grief for the people in other countries who died in the struggle for freedom and liberation.

For us, this day will always be a day to remind us and future generations that there would not have been these victims or that there might have been far fewer of them if the Soviet Union's appeals to create a system of collective security and for a collective rebuff to the fascist aggressors had been heard in time, heard in time by those who themselves soon after became victims of fascist aggression. During these days, we give credit to those who fought in the ranks of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Many of them have remained true to their ideals and their memories. [end recording]

At the briefing, replies were given to journalists' questions, including those concerning the celebration in the USSR of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism.

KYODO: GORBACHEV U.S. VISIT STILL UNDECIDED

OW251243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 25 KYODO -- Somewhat playing down an earlier press report, Soviet Communist Party Politburo member Vitaliy Vorotnikov said Thursday a visit to New York by party chief Mikhail Gorbachev in autumn has not been officially decided yet.

"General Secretary Gorbachev's New York visit has not been decided yet," Vorotnikov was quoted as saying in a meeting with Takahiro Yokomichi, governor of the Japanese northern island Prefecture of Hokkaido.

Earlier this week, the editor of the official party newspaper PRAVDA reportedly said Gorbachev will visit New York to attend the next U.N. General Assembly session and may met U.S. President Ronald Reagan on that occasion.

Yokomichi is here at the invitation of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. Vorotnikov is concurrently premier of the largest republic of the Soviet Union.

SOUTH KOREAN LEADER U.S. VISIT RESULTS REPORTED

LD281727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0551 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 28 Apr (TASS) -- The Seoul dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, has completed his official visit to the United States. He held talks with President R. Reagan, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and J. Vessey, chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. As announced here by a high-ranking spokesman of the Washington administration, the talks served to "further strengthen" the military-political contacts between the United States and South Korea. In particular, the head of the White House confirmed the U.S. adherence to "ensuring the security" of the south of the Korean peninsula and expressed full support for political course of Seoul's pupper regime.

One of the results of the trip across the ocean by the head of the South Korean regime, according to the local press, was a decision to hold regular "political exchanges" between Washington and Seoul, besides the annual "consultations in the field of security." According to observers, it is directed at an even closer attachment of South Korea to the wide-scale U.S. military preparations in the Far East, knocking together of a tripartite militarist alliance there with the participation of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and transforming the entire Asian-Pacific region into a springboard for aggression against the socialist and other sovereign states.

In order to speed up the process, the White House has shut its eyes to the continuing mass repressions unleashed by Chon Tu-hwan's bloody regime against the supporters of democracy and opponents of South Korea's blind following in the wake of the Pentagon's militarist strategy. The United States is constantly expanding the volume of "aid" to Seoul. Within its framework the South Korean Army is being actively equipped with the most up-to-date offensive weapons.

SOVIETS CLAIM FILM EVIDENCE OF NICHOLSON SPYING

LD270911 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Apr 85 p 5

[Michael Farr dispatch from Torgau: "Soviets 'Have Proof' of Shot Officer's Spying"]

[Text] The American officer shot dead by a Soviet sentry in East Germany last month was on a spying mission, according to a senior Russian general.

Gen. Mikhail Zaitsev, commander-in-chief of Soviet Forces in East Germany, also denied in a rare talk with Western reporters that Maj. Arthur Nicholson had been left to bleed to death. Gen. Zaitsev, speaking at a reception at Torgau, East Germany, where American and Soviet forces linked up 40 years ago in a memorable encounter, said the American Military Mission liaison officer died "almost immediately" after being shot.

'Film Evidence'

Gen. Zaitsev, who was present as a captain at the historic April 1945 link-up between the American 69th Infantry Division and the 58th Guard Division of the 1st Ukrainian Army, said Maj. Nicholson was on a military reconnaissance mission in a restricted zone. "He drove his car to the object and took the picture," the general added.

Earlier accounts have said Maj. Nicholson tried to photograph the contents of a tank shed. Asked what evidence the Russians had to back their allegations, Gen. Zaitsev replied: "Yes, we have a film and the film has been developed.

"There is evidence of a spying mission which had nothing to do with his role." He said: "It is an unfortunate incident but the fault lay with Maj. Nicholson. He should have followed the orders."

The bulky Soviet commander-in-chief looked distinctly uncomfortable when asked what had happened to the Russian sentry involved. "No fault lies with the Soviet soldier," he said. "We cannot punish him." Accounts have circulated among East bloc diplomats in the West that the sentry had been disciplined for over-reacting and could face a court martial.

The shooting, almost exactly a month before the Torgau celebrations, cast a shadow over proceedings and prevented the attendance of official American representatives.

BOVIN VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF BITBURG VISIT

LD291019 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 85

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] It is possible that I do not have all the data at my disposal, but already nine governors of U.S. states have agreed with the Chicago veterans' proposal to declare 25 April the International Day of Peace.

Well, at that time, on 28 April 1945, Stalin, Churchill, and Truman issued a special address to mark the meeting on the Elbe.

Let me now read some excerpts from the American address. It says the following: Peoples that are capable of jointly working out plans and jointly fighting, shoulder to shoulder in the face of such obstacles and distance, in the face of the difficulties to do with language and communications which we have overcome, are also capable of living and working together in the common cause of organizing the world for peacetime. These are Harry Truman's words at the time he was President of the United States of America. Well, he was being hypocritical, as is now clear.

Yet, the current President, in my view, decided not to be a hypocrite: He said that the German soldiers, buried at the Bitburg cemetery, are just as much the victims of the national socialism as those that perished in Hitler's concentration camps. The Americans are used to hearing all manner of things from their President, but at hearing this they shuddered. There is no person in the White House, signed THE WASHINGTON POST, who would stop the President from making himself look like a dunce. As for being a dunce, so to speak, that is an internal matter for the Americans themselves and we shall not interfere in it.

However, comrades, do reflect on something else: If a person puts fascists and victims of fascism on a par with each other, then what are his general criteria as far as his approach to international affairs is concerned? If a person intends to pay tribute to the dead SS men, then the living contras in Nicaragua or the living bandits in Afghanistan have a right to expect ideological, political, and arms support from him and, naturally enough, they are receiving all this. This is by what invisible, albeit very strong chain, the events of the past are linked with the events of the present time.

DOLE HINTS AT DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH NICARAGUA

LD280817 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalniyev report: The Republican Senate Majority leader, Robert Dole, who is reckoned among President Reagan's closest advisers, hinted that the U.S. Administration is considering the option of breaking off diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

It follows from a statement made by the senator that the administration will be prepared to take the move if the Nicaraguan Government does not obey Washington's ultimatum-like demands. The rupture of the diplomatic relationship may be preceded by a trade embargo and other measures of economic blackmail against Nicaragua.

News analysts believe that the measures are now being mooted on direct orders from the President, issued right after Congress last week rejected the administration's request for 14 million dollars in aid to gangs of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

BUSH STATES U.S. NOT TO LEAVE CONTRAS TO FATE

LD261043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Despite opposition in the U.S. Congress to the White House's Central American policy, the Reagan administration has no intention of ending the undeclared war against Nicaragua, which is being waged by counterrevolutionary formations created, financed, armed, and trained by the CIA. This was clearly confirmed by U.S. Vice President Bush in an interview with the ABC TV network. He stated that although the U.S. House of Representatives rejected the administration's demand for new military assistance to the contras, the administration does not intend to leave the fighters for democracy in our hemisphere to the mercy of fate.

This, as is well known, is what Washington calls the terrorist gangs of cutthroats, tyrants, and murderers, who are sowing death in Nicaragua.

REAGAN ASKS FOR 'OTHER MEASURES' ON NICARAGUA

LD271258 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 27 TASS -- White House spokesman Larry Speakes has stated that President Ronald Reagan directed U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, to undertake a review of and to suggest to him a series of "political, economic and other measures" in order to "influence" the situation in Nicaragua.

In answer to journalists' questions, Speakes declined to explain what is meant by the words "and other measures". Local political observers are of the opinion that by these words the Reagan administration is trying to cover plans which are being devised for an armed intervention in Nicaragua with a view to overthrowing the Sandinista government.

It is noteworthy that the President's instruction on the elaboration of a set of measures followed literally a day after the U.S. House of Representatives, inflicting a serious defeat upon the administration, refused to endorse the White House request for the allocation of funds to finance the terrorist bands of Somocistas. Speakes, launching sharp attacks on congressmen whom he accused of undermining the United States positions in Central America, made it clear enough that the White House will now act in circumvention of the Congress.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON HOUSE VOTE AGAINST CONTRA AID

PM270850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov untitled "Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] The results of the voting in the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives in connection with the request for appropriations in support of the Nicaraguan "contras" have been a serious setback for the White House, which is seeking the overthrow of the legitimate government of that sovereign country, and all the more so inasmuch as it had made aid to the bandits a fundamental issue of its foreign policy.

The House of Representatives rejected the request by 248 votes to 180. In the Senate where the ruling Republican Party holds the majority, 53 legislators voted in favor of the appropriations and 46 against. In other words, the psychological attack on Congress, the unprecedented arm-twisting applied to the legislators, and the bullying tactics alleging that a "no" vote would be tantamount to "capitulation" and "betrayal" of the interests of "American democracy" have not produced the desired results.

The House decision reflected the profound alarm felt by broad circles of the U.S. democratic public in connection with the administration's brazenly aggressive policy in Central America. Small wonder that many people in the United States are currently pointing out the dangerous similarity between the machinations and dirty tricks being employed by the incumbent administration and the actions of President Johnson who in his time used lies and demagoguery to force Congress to adopt the Tonkin Resolution and thereby sanction the war against Vietnam.

The White House's serious setback on Capitol Hill does not mean, however, that the administration has abandoned its intentions to take action against the heroic people of Nicaragua or its attempts to secure appropriations for the "contras" in the guise of so-called "humanitarian aid." The House still has to vote on the drafts of so-called alternative and compromise resolutions.

Describing the intentions of the present administration, Speaker of the House of Representatives T. O'Neill states that it is as though "the President will not rest until troops -- our troops, our boys -- are in Central America." Many people in the United States endorse the speaker's warning statement. During yesterday's debate in Congress other representatives of the Democratic Party also warned of the danger of the country's involvement in the quagmire of a Vietnam-type conflict in the event of the continuation of aid to the counterrevolutionary bands in Nicaragua.

PROPOSED BASE IN UAE 'ANOTHER THREAT' TO ARABS

LD261338 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Medvedko writes: The Kuwaiti magazine AL-TAL'IAH has reported preparations for the signing soon of an agreement setting up an American military base in the Emirate of Ra's al Khaymah, the United Arab Emirates, and expressed serious concern about U.S. increasing direct military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA said.

The appearance of another military outpost on the Persian Gulf coast will give the Reagan administration a possibility to continue the policy of increasing its military presence in that already explosive region and exercise control over its natural riches which have strategic significance.

The agreement being prepared on the Ra's al Khaymah base is just one of the indicators of the U.S. military's growr activity in the Persian Gulf zone. The same Kuwaiti magazine reported that the C.I.A. is vigorously penetrating (?Oman) under the cover of American technical companies, and head of the Central Command Robert Kingston, whose missions include guidance over operations by the interventionists "Rapid Deployment Force" in the region, toured the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf last March.

The aim of his tour was obvious, namely to find new allies and new bases. This is needed because Washington's policy in the region over recent years has suffered clear setbacks. The revolution in Iran has left the United States without such a loyal ally as the deposed shah. Washington has failed to force its military presence on Lebanon, from where several hundred zinc coffins with the bodies of Marines have been sent to the United States, reminding Americans of the times of the inglorious military venture in Vietnam. Finally, recent developments in Sudan have showed the natural end of a regime that is hated by its own people who do not want their country to sail blindly in the wake of Washington's policy.

It is unlikely that in the Middle East they will be enthusiastic about the agreement establishing another American military base in the territory of Ra's al Khaymah. In the long run it will spell another threat to the peoples of sovereign Arab states.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PROMOTING USSR-PRC TIES

OW260209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Recently the press of various countries have given close attention to the question of Soviet-Chinese relations. As the press pointed out, the Soviet Union and China held the sixth round of political consultations in Moscow in an atmosphere of frankness, calmness, and seeking truth from facts [kai chengg bu gong an ning he shi shi qiu shi di qi fen] and agreed that the next round of consultations would be held in Beijing in October this year. During the sixth round of consultations, both sides expressed a willingness to expand their contacts and exchanges in the political, economic, trade, science-technology, cultural, and other fields. This matter has led to considerable repercussions. The following is a commentary in this regard by our station observer Mulatov:

The Soviet Union has made unswerving efforts to seek the establishment of good-neighborly and friendly relations between our two socialist countries. Objectively, there is a very great possibility for the Soviet Union and China to carry out mutually beneficial and all-around cooperation. Our rich experience in previous cooperation is proof of this, and even at this date such experience is still very valuable and educational. There also exist objective conditions for developing and strengthening the Soviet-Chinese contacts in all fields. Among these, I believe, the most principal one is that both the Soviet and Chinese peoples desire a fundamental turn for the better in the international situation in Asia and throughout the world and a guarantee for a stable and peaceful international environment so that they may fulfill their important economic construction programs.

Of late, the trade and economic links between our two countries have expanded and become more vigorous. For instance, Soviet-Chinese trade in 1984 was 60 percent more than 1983. This year our trade is expected to surpass the 1984 record by 35 percent. These figures provide a striking proof of the great potential and possibility for the Soviet Union and China to strengthen and develop their trade and economic cooperation.

Recently there has also been remarkable development in the contacts between Soviet and Chinese social organizations. Not long ago, an agreement for 1985 was signed in Beijing on cooperation between the friendship societies of the two countries.

Listeners, the Soviet people always keep in their minds that Soviet-Chinese relations are of extensive international importance. How well the Soviet-Chinese relations develop is not merely of importance to our two neighboring countries. Experience obtained in the past has convincingly shown that the state and nature of the relations between the two biggest socialist countries determine to a great extent the political climate in Asia and the world.

Consolidating the international position of socialism and strengthening its role in and impact on world affairs are the main orientations of the Soviet foreign policy On 23 April, in his report delivered at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union would purposefully and persistently strengthen mutual links with other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of China.

RADIO PEACE & PROGRESS ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW290025 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Glebov commentary: "How Does the Soviet Union Treat the Issue of Normalization of Soviet-Chinese Relations?"]

[Text] While delivering a report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum in Moscow, the CPSU Central Committee's General Secretary Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union will persevere in strengthening, as a firm target, the mutual relationship with other socialist countries, including the PRC, and develop its cooperation with them.

This station's observer Glebov writes: The Soviet Union does not only occasionally treat the task of improving the Soviet-Chinese relations on the general background of developing the mutual relationship with all socialist countries. What this statement means is that the purpose of the CPSU and the Soviet state is to further unite all the world forces of socialism for the benefit of the positive strategy of the anti-imperialist united front. Under the present conditions, such unity is especially necessary.

Just as Comrade Gorbachev pointed out in his report to the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the U.S. imperialists have, in the past few years, been tremendously active in playing out a conspiracy in opposing the forces of peace and progress. Washington is carrying out the process of strengthening its nuclear armament at an unprecedented speed, and is inventing and producing newer and newer weapons with a large-scale destructive nature. The imperialists are attempting to expand the arms race to outer space. Is it necessary to say that these activities of stepping up war preparations are just the key links in the antisocialist strategy of the imperialists? They are the organic component parts of the notorious eastern expedition of the crusade against communism declared by U.S. President Reagan as the nucleus of the whole U.S. foreign policy.

Taking this opportunity, we would like to say that it was exactly in this way that the personages in Washington explained their plan of strengthening armament. All this naturally calls for the special vigilance of socialist countries and requires them to cooperate in their efforts in the struggle to safeguard their own security and maintain peace. Besides, in fulfilling their policy of confrontation against the socialist world, the imperialists have been hoping to split the unity of socialist countries and are expecting the outcome of such a split to be the weakening of the world's anti-imperialist front.

In view of this, Washington is paying special attention to Soviet-Chinese relations. As everyone knows, it was not because of the Soviet Union's mistakes that Soviet-Chinese relations became tense at the end of the 1950's and the beginning of the 1960's. Such a situation made the imperialists and all the reactionaries feel quite satisfied. Personages in Washington even called the discord between the Soviet Union and China a certain kind of card, meaning that it was necessary to make use of this card as extensively as possible. In other words, the imperialists were eagerly hoping to impede the improvement of the relations between our two countries. However, did the interest of the Chinese and Soviet people ever conform with that of the imperialists?

FURTHER ON DPRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

Sokolov Sends Greetings

PM261022 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Vice Marshal O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I congratulate you and all servicemen of the DPRK on the 53d anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army.

The personnel of the Korean People's Army vigilantly guard the peaceful creative labor of their people, who are actively struggling to fulfill the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

Soviet servicemen express confidence that the relations of friendship between our countries and Armed Forces, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will develop and strengthen for the good of the Soviet and Korean peoples and in the interests of foiling the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and reaction and ensuring peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, I wish the servicemen of the Korean People's Army new successes in combat and political training, in further strengthening the DPRK's defense capability, and in the struggle for the peaceful democratic reunification of their motherland.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

Attache Shows Movie

PM261318 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 24 April Major-General Kim Hak-sang, army, navy, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, organized a movie showing to mark the 53d anniversary of the Korean People's Army.

Generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces attended the movie showing. Army, navy, and air attaches of the embassies of a number of foreign states in Moscow were among the guests.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Pyongyang Ceremony

PM261316 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr -- A ceremonial session to mark the 53d anniversary of the Korean People's Army has been held in the DPRK capital. Taking part in it were O Chin-u, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo Presidium and DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administration Council; and other party and state leaders of the Republic. Delivering a report, Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff, stressed the role of the heroic Soviet Army in the defeat of the Japanese aggressors and the liberation of Korea. The Korean people recall with gratitude the material and moral help and support given them by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the difficult years of the country's war of liberation against U.S. intervention in 1950-1953.

The keynote speaker resolutely condemned the military preparations being conducted by the United States and the other imperialist states and Washington's and Seoul's provocative actions, which are aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

KCNA CITED ON U.S. SR-71 VIOLATION OF DPRK AIRSPACE

LD271725 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 TASS -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reports that a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane has intruded into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) east of Kosong.

U.S. provocative actions do not cease after the ending of the joint U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-85" exercises which were held in direct proximity to the DPRK's borders, KCNA points out. Thirteen intrusions into the Republic's air space have been observed in April alone.

Such hostile actions, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY points out, strain to the utmost the situation in the Korean peninsula and hinder the normalisation of the situation in region.

7TH ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION MARKED

Ambassador's Remarks

LD271600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Tomorrow the Afghan people mark the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution. Taking part in our program is Habib Mangal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR.

[Begin Mangal recording in vernacular, with superimposed Russian translation] Dear comrades, friends. The April Revolution, which was victorious under the leadership of the PDPA, opened up a new page in the history of Afghanistan. The years which have passed since the triumphant April have demonstrated the resolve of the Afghan people to build a new, just society without exploitation and oppression. No intrigue by reaction and the forces of imperialism will halt this process.

Millions of dollars, pounds sterling, and marks are spent by the West on the undeclared war against the young Afghan state. Bands of dushmans being sent into our country from abroad are armed with the most up-to-date weaponry to carry out robbery, killings, and arson. However, the Republic is dealing a decisive rebuff to all interference into the internal affairs of Afghanistan by imperialism. In the years which have passed, our country has achieved significant successes in the economic field. Today it can be said with pride that the prerevolutionary level of industrial output in production has been exceeded. The state sector has grown by 20 percent. Land reform is being implemented successfully. More than 300,000 peasants have received land for the first time in their lives. The population engaged in industrial production has doubled. Additional numbers have also come into the ranks of the party. Another 32,000 people have become members of the PDPA. The problem of the struggle against illiteracy is being successfully resolved. More than 1 million Afghan people have learned to read and write in a short space of time. It ought to be stressed that all of these successes would not be possible without the all-around support and cooperation of the great Soviet Union. One can already see the results of it today in Afghanistan. Practically all the installations built with the assistance of the Soviet Union have been set into use. They give 60 percent of all industrial output.

In the near future, Soviet specialists will be taking part in the creation of another 90 industrial installations in our country. In looking back, we Afghan people always remember that the foundations of Soviet-Afghan friendship were laid down by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Since that time, our countries have been strengthened. The April Revolution, the 7th anniversary of which we will be marking, raised Soviet-Afghan relations to a new qualitative level and made them truly fraternal. Long live inviolable Soviet-Afghan friendship! [end recording]

Kabul Military Parade

LD272245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Fadeyev video report]

[Text] The Afghan people have festively celebrated the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution. Today in Kabul there was a military parade and a demonstration of the working people.

On the platforms in the parade square were Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, members of the government, and representatives of foreign delegations who had arrived for the celebrations. Among the participants in the festival were all the delegates to the recently ended Loya Jirga, which was one of the major political events in the history of Afghanistan in recent years.

Comrade Karmal made a speech. He noted that great importance of the popular forum which had been held. However malicious the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan might be, Comrade Karmal stressed, the Loya Jirga held on the eve of the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution convincingly showed that people's power today has millions of supporters.

Neat ranks of guards, students of the higher military college, fighters of the people's militia, students of the technical academy, border guards, and detachments of (?militias) formed from border tribes, who have risen actively to the defense of their momtherland passed in front of the platforms. The square was filled with the roar of motors, as modern equipment, the reliable armor shield of the country, crosses it. [Video shows six BTR-60 and two BMP-T APC's, followed by mass parade of people with banners] Hundreds of thousands of people took part in the demonstration of the working people. On the banners and slogans are words of greeting and support for the party and Soviet-Afghan friendship and condemnation of international imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, which is carrying out armed interference in the internal affairs of the independent and sovereign Afghanistan.

The 7 years of the April Revolution convincingly show that the process of renewal of this ancient country, which has entered the road of progress, is irreversible.

TV Documentary

LD282055 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1145 GMT on 27 April 1985 carries a 60-minute documentary on the occasion of DRA National Day entitled "Difficult Road to the Future."

The program opens with aerial shots of desert terrain and village scenes of traditional Afghan life. The scene switches to shots of truck convoys making their way along a mountain road. The narrator says:

"The road connecting the Soviet-Afghan border with Kabul is about 400 km long. It is not for nothing that the Afghans regard it as the country's main road and, in the full sense of the phrase, a road of life. This main road, which has been built over the Hindu Kush mountain range, connects the center of the country with the northern areas of the Republic, which are most economically developed. The road itself, with its dozens of protective galleries and a tunnel at an altitude of over 3,600 meters, was built in accordance with the plans and with the direct participation of Soviet specialists. The importance of this road has particularly grown now when the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan are attempting to paralyze its economy, isolate the country from its friends, and stifle the revolution."

As the narrator says that freight convoys travel with a combat guard, the camera shows vehicles on a road with an armored car escort.

The program continues with a brief look at life in Kabul. The narrator says: "Kabul is the end point of the highway. Soldiers of the revolutionary army are always on the alert here. Day and night they are out on patrol. At any moment, acts of sabotage or terrorism can be expected from the killers and traitors of the Afghan people."

At this point the video provides shots of soldiers on patrol in Kabul streets, filing across a bridge, and checking the occupants of buses and cars.

The scene the changes to the countryside to show a village and then shots of troops in a tent camp as they hastily take up their battle positions. They move out in personnel carriers armed with automatic rifles and light machine guns. The narrator says:

"A gang had lodged itself in this village, attacking the peaceful inhabitants. Now the outcome is to be decided by combat. It is in these conditions that the class consciousness of Afghan soldiers is molded -- the patriots and defenders of the people on one side, the subversives and murderers on the other, both born in the same land."

After the "battle" for the village, a soldier is interviewed. He says that his family had no land before the revolution, but now they have their own land and this is what he personally is defending as a soldier. His brother, on the other hand, "brought shame" on the family by joining the bandits, through inducement or threat. The soldier says: "I would like to try and convince him that it is not too late to come on the side of the people's power and win its forgiveness."

The narrator continues: "The situation is not simple, as you see, and it isn't exceptional. We encountered this situation many times. The revolution split many families into two camps -- its supporters and its enemies. Far from all who join the bandits do so because of class or political convictions. Indeed, such people are a minority. The majority get drawn in by force or by deception. Nine out of ten people in the country are illiterate, which suits the counterrevolution: "It is easier to deceive and fool an illiterate person."

At this point, the camera shows a number of prisoners, one in particular who is being interrogated in the presence of an armed guard. The narrator says:

"Now this is a convinced enemy of the revolution -- the leader of a gang notorious for being particularly brutal. He is known as Kudduz. This man whose list of crimes is several pages long, now denies everything, even his own name.

"About 2,000 schools have been blown up or burned down, hundreds of teachers have been killed or tortured. There would be few families in the country today that have not grieved over irretrievable losses."

A peasant who is interviewed says two of his sons died defending the revolution. The camera shows armloads of supplies in plastic bags, said to include sugar, flour, tea, and children's clothes, being delivered to the family in compensation. The family members appear to be wearing predominantly European-style clothing.

The program continues by noting the problems facing Afghan children because of the lack of schools and saying that countless children have been orphaned.

Next, Abdul Wahid, described as the head of a major gang active in the Panjsher Valley, is shown speaking at a press conference. He says:

"Our task was to fight the government troops. We were armed with considerable quantitites of automatic rifles, grenade-throwers, and munitions. Soon after I brought my men into the valley, a British journalist cameraman calling himself Sandy Gall came to us. He filmed our action.

"We were killing Afghan Army soldiers, taking livestock from the population, destroying schools and roads, ambushing trucks with goods from the USSR. We were receiving constant supplies of weapons from Pakistan and the United States, and also from a number of West European countries; and of course a significant quantity from China, including mortars and heavy machine guns. Money was also supplied. We were given special training in a camp in Pakistan under American, Egyptian, Pakistani, and other foreign instructors and advisers."

The program continues with a look at some of the social and economic achievements being accomplished with Soviet assistance. The camera illustrates the education efforts of the government, including the work of a Russian metalworker teacher, shots of a literacy campaign in the Army and for adults; an interview with a young party official, Farid La'ali from a Kabul suburb, stressing the need for able managers, conducting a propaganda meeting with elders in a mosque, talking to volunteer guards, and presenting party membership cards to new members.

Next the camera shows Kabul housing construction progress, the training of construction engineers and technicians, and Soviet specialists working a a Kabul house-construction combine. A young engineer graduate is interviewed in Russian. He says there is a housing shortage, as the population of Kabul has increased threefold over the last 5 years, and this trend is continuing. Video shows traditional Kabul streets without amenities, tent camps, veiled women, and scenes of poverty. A truck driver working for the government is interviewed amid his large family in his roomy new apartment.

The narrator continues: "The limited contingent of Soviet troops is helping the Afghan soldiers guard the peaceful life of the population."

The camera provides shots of soldiers patrolling at dusk and shots of captured bags of narcotics and assorted weaponry.

"Often the counterrevolutionaries transport narcotics hidden in trucks and taxis. Hundreds of kilos of this poison have been confiscated from the bandits, thanks to the watchfulness of the Afghan Army and militia. But the main article of bandit imports is weapons. Washington is channeling $280 million in 1985 alone for armed intervention against the DRA via the CIA and other subversive agencies. Altogether, for the years of the undeclared war, about $1 billion has been spent. At the same time, official circles in Washington talk hypocritically about humanism."

The scene then changes again to a televised news conference. A witness described as a former bodyguard to a bandit leader in Afghanistan says:

"I know several places where there are large caches of ammunition. These caches are around Peshawar in Pakistan. One evening I saw two Pakistani military trucks come to one of these places, from which weapons in boxes were unloaded and hidden away. Later I saw that the boxes contained U.S. rifles, heavy machine guns, mortars, recoilless rifles, modern antitank devices, and anti-aircraft missiles. With the help of special tools, our men were obliterating the 'made in the USA' stamp."

The picture cuts away to show a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. A participant is interviewed complaining about U.S. interference. Video then shows a blown-up electricity power line. The narrator says: "Thousands of people and dozens of enterprises were temporarily left without electricity".

The scene returns to a courtroom, dwelling in close-up on the [illegible]. "With the help of these weapons, they shelled convoys carrying pro[illegible] the people, they took livestock and grain from the peasants, they burned [illegible] raped women. This is what Washington calls fighting for the freedom of the Afghan people."

Brief shots of Soviet soldiers are seen conducting mine-clearing operations using a sniffer dog, carrying out medical checks on villagers and talking informally with a friendly group of village youths.

Going on to describe Soviet assistance to Afghan agriculture and economy, the program shows a nitrogen fertilizer plant constructed with Soviet aid. The narrator continues:

"Remnants of feudalism still survive, and that is why the party is trying to show flexibility in introducing transformations in the villages, taking into account also the interests of the medium-sized farmers." A small landowner says in an interview that before the revolution he could make a modest living out of his land; immediately after the revolution, part of his land was taken away from him, but then his land was returned to him on condition that he planted grapes and fruit trees on the excess land, so small landholders now find the new policy just. The time when they went in fear for their lives are over."

Next the camera shows the Amudarya River bridge and port operations. Citrus fruit, olives, wool, astrakhan, and carpets are exported to the USSR. The narrator says that Soviet construction workers fulfill their internationalist duty in the difficult desert conditions. A Soviet worker is interviewed at Hairaton, and the camera shows the extent of construction progress -- 18 km of railway line have already been built.

The program continues with an interview with President Babrak Karmal "in his office". He says:

"After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution led by the great Lenin, the relations between our neighboring countries entered a new stage. After the April Revolution, which marked an acute turn in the fortunes of the Afghan people, cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan became imbued with a new class content. The break with the past in our country and the creation of the new society brought about vehement resistance among reactionaries both at home and abroad. It is well known that imperialist circles drew up a plan to liquidate Afghanistan as a sovereign and united state. The undeclared war launched by imperialism and its allies created a serious threat to the fate of our country. So we, guided by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, turned to the Soviet Union with a request to render urgent assistance, including military assistance."

Next, the video shows Soviet soldiers at an awards presentation ceremony in a field camp and a parade of units. The narrator says: "The service these Soviet boys are doing in long-suffering Afghanistan is imbued with the lofty idea of internationalist duty. For them, just like for their fathers, there is no such thing as someone else's grief. These boys already know the meaning of war not from hearsay, which is why the value of military decorations is special. Their military labor is not easy -- in mountains and deserts, in cold and hot weather, in sand storms, as well as the constant awareness of the importance of the entrusted mission to help neighboring Afghanistan withstand the severe clash with the enemies and defend freedom and independence. Along these difficult roads the loyalty to one's patriotic and internationalist duty is being tested every hour and every minute. This loyalty is a test of endurance, bravery, and heroism." The camera shows what is called a "bandit ambush" with exchange of fire, although no bandits are seen. Soldiers remove their caps, as though honoring dead comrades, then the convoy resumes its way through the Salang mountain pass.

The program continues with scenes of a colorful and apparently thriving Kabul bazaar. The narrator says that the Kabul bazaar has remained lively throughout recent years, contrary to Western press fabrications. This is followed by shots of Soviet soldiers in their own tea-house and relaxing in the sun, viewing photos from home, then in combat gear preparing for an assignment.

The program continues with shots of a border crossing point where people from Pakistan enter Afghanistan, marked 224 km from Kabul and 74 km from Jalalabad.

"Hundreds of people cross in each direction daily at this checkpoint alone. For a number of reasons, it is not so simple to close the border. The Afghans have relatives on the other side; also the traditional cattle routes pass across the border and the herdsmen, following the tracks of their ancestors, have never had any idea of passport controls or customs inspections. The border itself is an abstract concept for them. The organizers of anti-Afghan aggression take advantage of this." The video shows shell-marks and destruction, which the narrator says was inflicted on the passport office of this checkpoint in a battle with the bandits.

Next, the program shows a large gathering of armed men, described as former bandits from Samangan Province who went over to the government side. The narrator says: "The changes taking place in the mood of those that had been deceived are one of the symptoms of the unavoidable capitulation of the anti-Afghan plot." One of those filmed says: "The people's power not only believed us, but let us keep our arms, so that we can defend our homes and crops ourselves. Enough of war. The plow and the land are waiting."

The feature shows scenes of the Pakistan border area, where it is said the newly formed Afghan border troops still lack experience and are helped by local volunteers. Here there is a tradition in martial arts passed on since childhood. Local elders are shown carrying an assortment of traditional and automatic weapons. The camera shows the destroyed settlement of Karawansaray, whose population was driven to Pakistani camps. There are further shots of a press conference, addressed by an officer of the Pakistan police who requested political asylum in Afghanistan. A translator quotes him as saying that he was once instructed to check a refugee camp at Quetta where there were some 5,000 refugees, although officially there should have been twice as many. He carried out his duty and gave the correct figure. The figure for Afghan refugees in camps are exaggerated deliberately, he says, since so much money is allocated for the refugees, and a substantial amount of it goes into the pockets of government officials, the military, and leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution. He says he saw in what difficult conditions the refugees live. The Ziaul Haq government tries to prevent the legal return of deceived Afghans to their homeland. In the camps, people are recruited for special training after which they join the armed bandits.

Next, the camera shows Kabul airport with soldiers forming a cordon around the site of a recent bomb blast. The narrator says: "This was terror against civilians, defenseless women and children. A time bomb was exploded at Kabul international airport when it was especially crowded. The blast claimed several lives and wounded and crippled dozens of totally innocent people." Video shows bomb damage to the structure of the airport building, a soldier looking at the blood on the ground, with a boot, a fur hat and other items of clothing lying in the blood. A bloodstained army cap is shown by a soldier. The camera pans across a floor strewn with broken glass. Glass is being swept away outside and a view from the landing shows the extent of the destruction.

The narrator says: "The organizers of this atrocity did not go unpunished. All of them confessed that they were backed by ringleaders of anti-Afghan subversion centers in Pakistan."

Next there is an interview with 10-year-old Abdul Sabir, a schoolboy, who says that he was going home from school one day and saw a fountain pen outside his house. When he picked it up there was a blast and his hand was blown off. When he regained consciousness, he was told it was a mine planted by bandits. Video shows other Pioneers at a celebration, with Afghan music being played. The narrator says there are now over 80,000 Afghan Pioneers. Sabir says he is glad to take part in the Pioneers' celebration but regrets not being able to hold a pencil or plant a tree.

The scene then switches to a revolutionary tribunal and open trial of bandit leaders. The bandits, unshaven, hear their sentences with apparent remorse. Gang leader Abdul Qoddus and Abdul Samad, his deputy, and Gul Mamad his third in command and two others, unnamed, are sentenced to death.

The program draws to a close with shots of Afghan soldiers on parade on foot and in armored cars. Peasants go out to take up arms to defend their homeland. Finally there is an aerial shot of the Afghan landscape and trucks winding along a mountain road.

The author of the program is named as V. Fadeyev.

ARKHIPOV ADDRESSES USSR-INDIA COOPERATION SESSION

LD261606 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, which has been extensively developing in different fields on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, is an example of relations of a new type between states with different socio-economic systems, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; said here today. He addressed the opening meeting of the regular 9th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The Indian delegation to the talks is led by Interior Minister Shankarrao Bhaorao Chavan.

During the years of cooperation the two countries jointly have built and continue to build in India more than 70 economic projects, among them industrial plants, power stations and agricultural projects. They include such giants of the Indian economy as the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants, engineering plants in Ranchi, Hardwar and Durgapur, and the aluminium plant in Korba.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT CITED ON UK EXPULSIONS

LD280516 Moscow TASS in English 0509 GMT 28 Apr 85

["PRAVDA": "Who Benefits From This?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- The British Government has taken a most unfriendly step in respect of the USSR, by making utterly groundless charges against some of its representatives in London and ordering them to leave the country, PRAVDA's London correspondent Arkadiy Maslennikov reported today. Responding to a query from Labour opposition MPs in the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe claimed contrary to elementary logic that the move was quite compatible with what he said was the government's long-term desire to continue seeking better relations with the Soviet Union.

It is obvious, however, that such a contention is totally at odds with the true circumstances in which this decision was taken, prompted by ill will. The thing is not just that official Soviet representatives were aspersed with preposterous, far-fetched calumnies. Many local commentators drew attention to the fact that the provocative action against Soviet people was undertaken at a moment when a visible turn for the better seemed to have got under way in Soviet-British relations.

Even those British commentators that are far from sympathizing with the Soviet Union are asking why this "paradox". Some of them say bluntly that it is the trend for growth in Soviet-British cooperation that has gone against the grain of influential quarters in London andother NATO capitals. Certain NATO circles would like to slow down the process of improving Soviet-British relations, which has been nascent of late. The Soviet Union has, through its most authoritative spokesmen, repeatedly said that is is prepared, on the basis of reciprocity, to develop and deepen cooperation with Britain in most diverse fields, which could benefit not only the people of the two countries but also the cause of improving the situation in the world as a whole.

The Soviet Union continues to adhere to this principled stand also now. At the same time it should be clear to everyone that the USSR has never put up and will never put up with attempts by anybody to encroach upon its legitimate rights and interests and to create artificial impediments to the work of its representatives.

This is why all responsibility for the possible negative consequences of the unfriendly act in relation to Soviet people working in London rests wholly with the British side.

Those who shape policy in the Whitehall today ought to realize that such provocative actions cannot but affect aslo the interests of Britain itself. They are clearly at variance with statements by official British spokesmen on willingness to promote further improvements in relations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, whether these relations will develop in the future pivots first of all on London.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue seeking better relations with Britain but only on the basis of reciprocity, the correspondent said.

FRG 'CONTRADICTION' ON PERSHING DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

LD260959 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (TASS) -- Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

At a press conference on Wednesday Alfred Biehle, chairman of the West German Bundestag Defense Committee, asserted that the deployment of the U.S. Pershing-II's on the territory of the FRG "would be temporarily halted." In his words, the deployment of these missiles "would only be continued when they were reequipped in accordance with the demands of safety." This report was immediately picked up by the Western information agencies. Some of them hastened to present this almost as an "act of goodwill" on the part of the Pentagon.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department spokesman at his latest briefing refused to answer the questions of how the schedule for the deployment of the Pershing-II's would be altered in connection with the "need to modernize them." The FRG Defense Ministry press and information spokesman stated that there "would be no interruption in the process of installing the U.S. missiles."

This contradiction is too glaring to be ignored. Naturally, the question arises of whether the report on the temporary halting of the deployment of the Pershings on the territory of the FRG is not a kind of maneuver intended to take the heat out of the antimissile and antimilitary demonstrations which, as the recent Easter "peace marches" showed, have reached a large scale in the FRG.

When on 11 January this year at the U.S. base near Heilbronn there was a powerful explosion during the installation of the 64th out of the 108th U.S. Pershings to be deployed in the FRG, it became even more obvious to many West Germans what kind of mortal danger this U.S. first-strike weapon constitutes for the FRG itself. You see, not far from the missile that exploded were Pershings that had already been brought up to combat readiness and equipped with their nuclear warheads. It is not difficult to imagine what truly fatal consequences all this could have resulted in .

Another time, the outcome may not be so fortunate. The more U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles that appear in West Germany, the greater the danger of such accidents. This is the situation in peacetime. What do the U.S. carriers of death promise to the West Germans in the event a so-called "limited nuclear war" breaks out?

Now they have begun talking about the need for technical improvements to the Pershings. This is an admission that they are not perfect, not reliable. This only increases the danger they pose to the localities where they are deployed. When the Pentagon began deploying this first-strike nuclear weapon in great haste in an attempt to present the public of Western Europe with a "fait accompli," the safety of the missiles was the least of its concerns. It was a matter of delivering them on time at whatever cost, even though this haste led to accidents like that at Heilbronn. Is this not further confirmation that, in making the FRG and some other NATO countries into launching pads for American first-strike weapons, the United States is making them nuclear hostages of the Pentagon?

SPAIN SEEKS TALKS ON REDUCING U.S. FORCES

LD281643 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Madrid, April 28 TASS -- Fernando Moran, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, has stated that the Spanish Government intends to hold talks with the United States on a reduction in the number of U.S. troops stationed in the country. According to a report of the EFE news agency, the minister pointed out that such talks should be held prior to a referendum, which is scheduled in Spain for the beginning of 1986, on the question of the country's NATO membership.

The aggregate number of U.S. troops stationed at four bases in Spanish territory is now about 12,000.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA, DELEGATION BEGIN USSR VISIT

Ortega Predeparture Remarks

LD280839 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 28 TASS -- The Reagan administration is looking for any means to continue funding for the terrorist activity of Somozist counter-revolutionary gangs, prodding them to murder innocent Nicaraguans, Daniel Ortega, Nicaragua's president and a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has said in the Sandino International Airport before his departure at the head of a delegation on a working visit to socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The trip, Daniel Ortega said, serves the interests of peace and aims to deepen economic cooperation and extend trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which give assistance to the Sandinist popular revolution now countering U.S. political, military, economic and diplomatic aggression.

The Washington administration, the Nicaraguan leader said, is trying to block loans and credits to Nicaragua and deprive it of oil supplies. American mercenaries are continuing their armed attacks on Nicaraguan economic projects. And there is information to suggest that the U.S. Government is nudging counter-revolutionary groups to launch another offensive in the northern zones of revolutionary Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan leader demanded that the United States cut off support for the Somozist rabble and stop aggressive activities against the Sandinist popular revolution. It is only on this basis as well as on condition that Manzanillo talks are resumed that one can expect a normalization of Nicaraguan-American relations, he said.

Stopover in Havana

LD280842 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Havana April 23 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, met here with Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega who visited Havana en route to the Soviet Union. PRENSA LATINA news agency reported that they discussed issues of interest to both sides as well as the international situation, especially that in Central America where the United States maintains a militarist policy of intervention.

Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega analyzed Nicaragua's efforts to achieve peace in Central America and voiced support for the Contadora Group's peaceful efforts to settle the crisis in the region.

Arrival in Moscow

LD281247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- A Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front arrived in Moscow today on a working visit.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Komplektov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR; and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

The state flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the USSR were displayed at the airport.

Economic Agreement Signed

LD290959 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS — The signing in Moscow today of an agreement on setting up a Soviet-Nicaraguan inter-governmental commission on economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation has been a new step on the way of a further development and deepening of mutually beneficial and equal trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua. From the Soviet side the agreement was signed by Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, from the Nicaraguan side -- by Henry Ruiz, minister for foreign economic cooperation.

The setting up of an inter-governmental commission will enable the sides to improve the coordination of bilateral cooperation in the economy and broaden its field. As Henry Ruiz pointed out in his address to the signing ceremony, the work of the commission will enable Nicaragua to resolve successfully in cooperation with the USSR the tasks facing the Republic in the field of economic development.

No few important economic projects have been built or are under construction in Nicaragua with the USSR's technological assistance. Among them, in particular, are light industry and transport enterprises, educational centres and communication facilities. The organisations of the two countries also cooperate in geological prospecting.

Bilateral trade is also successfully developing. In 1984 its volume grew by almost 90 million roubles as compared with the preceeding year to reach 138.1 million roubles.

The agreement signed today on setting up an inter-governmental commission, Mikhail Sergeychik said, will make it possible to realise the great potentialities of the USSR and Nicaragua in the field of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation and will serve towards the cause of strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Meeting With Gorbachev

LD291148 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders today received the Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic and a member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

The Soviet side was represented at the meeting by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, by Boris Ponomarev, and alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Nikolay Baybakov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR; the Nicaraguan side by Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign economic cooperation and a member of the SNLF national leadership, by Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs and a member of the Sandinista Assembly, by Jacinto Suarez, Nicaragua's ambassador to the USSR and a member of the Sandinista Assembly, and by Julio Lopez, head of the SNLF International Department and a member of the Sandinista Assembly.

The sides discussed in their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, questions of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and outstanding problems of the international situation of mutual interest.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with expanding cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua and reiterated their desire to continue developing relations of friendship on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.

Daniel Ortega spoke highly of the consistent and principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at strengthening world peace and defending the sovereign rights of the peoples. He described the struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people to defend their freedom, independence and right to unhindered development against incessant acts of hostility on the part of the U.S. Administration and its line of exacerbating tension around Nicaragua and of intervening in the internal affairs of the country. Daniel Ortega stated the resolve of the Nicaraguan people to defend the achievements of the Sandinista revolution.

At the same time the readiness of the Nicaraguan Government for talks on the basis of equality with the United States to normalise bilateral relations and its firm intention to continue efforts to achieve a fair political settlement in Central America were reiterated.

The participants in the meeting strongly denounced the escalation of U.S. intervention in Central America and the expansion of U.S. military presence there, which poses a threat to the security of Latin American countries and turns that area into a dangerous seat of tension.

It was stressed that Central American problems could be resolved not through pressure from strength, imperial ultimatums and diktat but through peaceful settlement on the basis of talks with respect for the legitimate interests and sovereignty of all the countries in the region -- the only realistic way meeting the norms of international law.

Both Nicaragua and the Soviet Union advocate the more energetic efforts of the Contadora Group, following that road, and view in the positive light the constructive efforts of other peace-loving states and the broad international public in that area. The Soviet Union voiced complete support for the Nicaraguan Government's initiatives aimed at removing tension in Central America and at ensuring for all the peoples in the region the right to live in peace and goodneighbourliness.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union was resolutely coming out in defence of the inalienable right of the Nicaraguan people to free, democratic and independent development and was in solidarity with the struggle waged by Nicaragua against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism.

The USSR will continue to give friendly Nicaragua assistance in resolving urgent problems of economic development, and also political and diplomatic support in its efforts to uphold its sovereignty. The Soviet leadership proceeds from the assumption that in the present-day situation broad international solidarity with Nicaragua is an inalienable part of of the common struggle for peace and for the right of all the peoples to freedom and independence.

The Soviet participants in the meeting wished the leadership and people of Nicaragua success in their heroic struggle and in accomplishing the complex and responsible tasks facing the country.

The Nicaraguan comrades thanked the Soviet Union and all the Soviet people for their solidarity with and support for Nicaragua.

100 CUBAN ADVISERS TO LEAVE NICARAGUA 2 MAY

LD261120 Moscow TASS In English 1208 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 26 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government announced that 100 Cubans, who have helped Nicaragua as military advisers, will leave for home on May 2. It also reiterated readiness to leave no military advisers in the country if all other Central American states do the same under the Contadora Group's "Act of Peace and Cooperation in Central America".

At the same time Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will send to the National Assembly for endorsement a proposal for pardoning 107 prisoners condemned for counter-revolutionary crimes. This proposal corresponds to the agreement reached at a conference of Nicaraguan political parties last October.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ON HOUSE VOTE ON CONTRA AID

LD261052 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 26 TASS -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has positively evaluated the refusal of the U.S. Congress to endorse the appropriation of additional sums to fund the terrorists' activities of the counterrevolutionary Somocista gangs.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper BARRICADA, he stressed that in trying to get from Congress 14 million dollars for a further armament of the CIA's mercenaries, the United States President has thus demanded approval of his policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua, which is totally in conflict with the basic international norms.

Yet, Miguel D'Escoto pointed out, judging by Reagan's statements, he will not abandon his brothers -- the Somocista cutthroats, who are responsible for the death and sufferings of innocent Nicaraguans. This means that the United States President will look, in violation of all laws, for reliable sources for continuing the funding of armed Nicaraguan counterrevolution, instigating it to fresh crimes.

The Nicaraguan Government, the people of the revolutionary Republic wish to maintain normal relations with the USA, to resume bilateral talks in Manzanillo. Yet under no pressure will we agree to engage in a dialogue with the butchers of the Nicaraguan people who are on the payroll of the Central Intelligence Agency, the minister said in conclusion.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON CPSU PLENUM

PM261000 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The social life of our country, aspiring to new heights of creation, has been marked by an event of great political importance. A CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held on 23 April 1985. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum entitled "On the Convening of the Routine 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks Connected With Preparing For and Holding It."

In accordance with the CPSU rules, the plenum resolved that the next party congress be convened 25 February 1986 and approved the agenda for the congress.

1. The CPSU Central Committee report and the party's tasks -- report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. Report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission -- report delivered by Comrade G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

3. On the new edition of the CPSU program.

4. On changes in the CPSU rules.

5. On the basic guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 -- report delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

6. Election of the Party's Central Organs.

The plenum also established the representation norm for the 27th CPSU Congress: 1 delegate for every 3,670 party members. This will make it possible to have a good representation of our party's organizations and to reflect its social and national composition. The procedure for the election of delegates and the deadlines for holding party report and election meetings, party conferences, and union republic communist party congresses was laid down, and fundamental recommendations on the basic content of this very important campaign were elaborated.

In the 10 months remaining before the congress, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed in this report, the results of the work done since the 26th congress must be comprehensively analyzed and realistically assessed, prospects for further development and the tasks of domestic and foreign policy must be determined, and very important documents must be prepared. The report reaffirmed the continuity of the strategic course elaborated by the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. Continuity in the Leninist sense means unfailing progress, the revelation and resolution of new problems, and the elimination of everything that hinders development. The novelty and scale of the tasks facing society require bold decisions and energetic actions, the plenum noted.

Under the leadership of Lenin's party our country has achieved great successes in all spheres of social life. Soviet people are rightly proud of these successes. "But life and its dynamism," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, "necessitate further changes and transformations and the achievement of a new qualitative state of society, in the widest sense of the word.

"This primarily means the scientific and technical renewal of production and the achievement of the highest world level of labor productivity. It means the improvement of social relations, primarily economic relations. It means profound changes in the sphere of labor, and people's material and spiritual living standard. It means activating the entire system of political and social institutions and deepening socialist democracy and the people's self-management."

Soviet people are well aware that our society's development will be determined to a decisive degree by qualitative shifts in the economy, its switching to the path of intensive growth, and the improvement of efficiency in every possible way. The CPSU Central Committee plenum analyzed in depth the state of affairs, noted the successes achieved, and at the same time revealed unfavorable tendencies and considerable difficulties in this determining sphere of social life. The plenum's materials contain the answer to the chief question today: How and on what basis will the country be able to secure an acceleration of economic development?

The CPSU sees the supreme point of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development as being to increase the people's well-being steadily, step by step, to improve all aspects of Soviet people's life, and to create favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual. The party will continue to consistently pursue the line of strengthening social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual wealth and intensifying the influence of social factors on the development of the economy and on increasing its effectiveness. At the present time the social program the party will present at its 27th congress is being carefully drafted.

All the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and its materials and decisions are imbued with profound faith in the creative forces of the Soviet people and in their reason, talent, and labor. Lenin's party, the party of Communists, has always been and still is in the vanguard of the people. Today it sets itself the task of heading the nationwide movement to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, constantly developing the initiative and energy of the masses, and bringing into play the inexhaustible potential the socialist society has at its disposal. This will also be helped by the measures the party has outlined to further expand and deepen socialist democracy and improve ideological and political education work.

The preparations for the congress will help to boost the activeness and responsibility of Communists, step up the combat capability of party organizations, consolidate their links with the masses, and ultimately enhance the party's leading role. The CPSU Central Committee recalls the need to observe most strictly Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Wherever these principles are violated, wherever promotion of workers on the basis of personal devotion, subservience, or protectionism is permitted, criticism and self-criticism inevitably fade away, links with the masses weaken, and as a result failures in work occur, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed.

While mobilizing the people to resolve the complex and large-scale tasks of the present stage, the party and the Soviet Government are doing everything to secure favorable foreign policy conditions for communist building and to ensure the reliable defense of the motherland and the gains of socialism, and they see the main thrust of their foreign policy activity as being to ensure that the tragic events of the last war are not repeated.

In the current international situation, which has sharply deteriorated through the fault of imperialism, the Soviet Union declares again and again that it will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence determined by our social system, morality, and world outlook.

We advocate even, correct, if you like, civilized interstate relations based on genuine respect for the norms of international law, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum stated. However, it must be absolutely clear that international relations can be guided into the channel of normal cooperation only if imperialism abandons the attempts to resolve the historic dispute between the two social systems by military means.

The aggressive appetites of imperialism are being reliably curbed by the military-strategic balance achieved by the fraternal countries with the states of the aggressive NATO bloc. Nobody will be permitted to upset this balance. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that we will continue to spare no effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary for the reliable defense of our fatherland and its allies and that nobody can take us unawares.

The Warsaw Pact plays an important role in defending the positions of socialism in Europe and the world. It serves as a reliable instrument in averting nuclear war and strengthening international security. The exchange of opinions held in mid-March among party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact showed the unity of views that the Warsaw Pact will continue to play the important role assigned to it for as long as the NATO bloc exists.

The USSR Armed Forces reliably guard socialism and peace. Soviet servicemen are responding to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum by striving to master military skill even more persistently, increase vigilance and combat readiness, strengthen discipline and regulation order, complete the winter training period in an organized fashion and with high indicators, and mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes in socialist competition. Army and Navy personnel, together with the entire Soviet people, warmly approve and unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the party's policy.

Soviet people, including Army and Navy servicemen, are focusing attention on the plenum's resolution and the report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the plenum. The prime political task of commanders, political workers, and Army and Navy party and Komsomol organizations is to widely explain these very important documents and mobilize personnel to successfully fulfill the tasks arising from them and fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The preparation for the congress is raising the social and labor activeness of the masses even higher and is emerging as a vivid new demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the party and people.

USSR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE DISCUSSES OVERREPORTING

PM261437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium has been held to examine the question of the state of the struggle against overreporting and other distortions of state accountability. Taking part in the collegium's work were representatives of a wide circle of ministries and departments and officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was noted that the activeness of the Prosecutor's Office organs in the struggle against overreporting has been considerably enhanced.

In 1984 alone over 10,000 general supervisory checks were carried out, over 5,000 submissions were made, and 18,000 culprits were subjected to disciplinary or material sanctions, and about R4 million was claimed in damages. Criminal charges were brought against a number of leaders and chief accountants of enterprises and organizations.

It is very important, the collegium stressed, that the organs of the Central Statistical Administration, Gosbank, the Bank for Financing Capital Investments [Stroybank], and the USSR Ministry of Finances have recently actively joined the struggle against over-reporting. For instance, during a selective check of 48 enterprises within the system of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, substantial overreporting was revealed at almost every other enterprise: As a result of illegal distortions of report data, over R1 million in wages and bonuses had been paid, including R207,000 to leading workers.

Overreporting was also discovered at many enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture. It was established that figures for agricultural areas had been understated in order to obtain unregistered produce and artificially increase the yield.

Despite a substantial reduction in cases of overreporting revealed in 1984 by the USSR Gosbank and USSR Stroybank in construction within the system of the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, instances of window-dressing continue to cause serious concern.

The checks conducted by the USSR Prosecutor's Office in the central apparatuses of the USSR Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry and their subordinate associations and enterprises showed that the proliferation of overreporting is most frequently the result of a lenient, narrow departmental attitude toward that antisocial phenomenon on the part of economic leaders right up to responsible ministry workers.

That is why the absolute majority of cases of overreporting are revealed not by inspection services or other organs of departmental control but by the Prosecutor's Office and organs of extradepartmental control. Moreover, it is very seldom that responsible workers of departments make any great efforts to reveal instances of overreporting or reduce their dimensions at all. It is no accident that there is often a lenient attitude toward the culprits: As a rule damages are not claimed from them. For instance, on 11 occasions the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction disciplined L. Neveselyy, manager of the "Mordovselstroy" Trust, for overreporting and at the same time regularly paid him bonuses. Or take the following fact. In January-December 1983 Yu. Luzin, A. Filippov, and T. Tokarchuk, respectively leaders of the Altay, Udmurt, and Perm Trusts of that same ministry, were disciplined for window-dressing, yet in January 1984 they were "given recognition" in the form of money bonuses.

The picture of departmental well-being created by the Tajik SSR Ministry of Agriculture, which in 1984 carried out 317 (!) inspections of the financial and economic activity of its subordinate enterprises and failed to reveal a single instance of window-dressing, also proved to be false. In fact, the organs of extradepartmental control revealed numerous instances of overreporting and the Prosecutor's Office brought criminal charges against the culprits.

Similar crimes, despite the inspection services' reports, were uncovered in the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet Northern Shipping Line and several other departments.

Analysis showed that manifestations of localistic tendencies, when state interests are replaced by the alleged "interests" of the rayon, oblast, or republic, are having a most adverse effect on the state of the struggle against overreporting.

This was all the subject of a detailed examination at the session of the expanded collegium of the USSR Prosecutor's Office. The collegium drew the serious attention of ministry and department leaders to the violations of legislation on the struggle against overreporting and demanded their elimination in accordance with the Law on the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

More on Problem

PM261422 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Apr 85 p 2

[Own correspondent S. Ambartsumyan article: "Accountable for Overreporting; Remarks From the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium"]

[Text] Overreporting accounting for the illegal payment of bonuses worth more than R1 million has been discovered at one in every two verified enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. At the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry overreporting has been discovered at 20 of the 24 verified plants and associations. Seventy-five railroad stations were investigated by control organs last year and varnishing of the truth was discovered at 65 of them.

All this, of course, does not mean that overreporting exists at many enterprises -- the control organs mainly "investigated" those with discrepancies in their reports. The overwhelming majority of economic leaders carry out their duty honestly, but the facts cited, which were mentioned at the recent enlarged session of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium, are alarming. Alien to the very nature of our economic management, overreporting has nonetheless become, alas, quite widespread for a number of reasons. What kind of infection is this, and how does it threaten society -- socially, economically, or morally? This must be fully considered.

Whatever bland formulas, such as "statistical distortion," are sometimes used to embellish overreporting, the essence of the truth-varnishers' actions remains the same -- to grab a bigger handful from the state till. This must be said clearly, without the word-juggling adopted by certain economic leaders. It is time to put a stop to the stories about the imaginary selflessness of overreporters, who, it is alleged, do not make this effort on their own behalf. The collegium session cited many examples where similar zeal in the "interests of the collective" resulted in wads of banknotes being pocketed by shameless wheeler-dealer leaders. Information from the report by A. Yefimov, USSR first deputy minister of light industry, is probably worth noting. Last year the sector lost R161,000 in illegal bonuses for overreported work, and these were mainly paid to leading workers.

Illegal bonuses are only the tip of an iceberg of overreporting, which is dangerous for the ship of the economy. There are other types of losses that are less noticeable but no less damaging. Raw and other materials and funds are written off, as a rule, against bogus volumes of work. Utilized in business only in reports, they become "free" and area particularly tasty tidbit for embezzlers. Prosecuting practice confirms that very often overreporting goes hand in hand with embezzlement and criminal waste. Thus the former director of an enterprise in Feodosiya together with his subordinates destroyed components worth an impressive sum when trying to cover up overreporting.

Subsequent investigation established that all the components were listed as being fitted to finished equipment described in reports. The criminals were severely punished, but the very possibility of such an incident ought to attract close attention from control organs.

The moral aspect cannot fail to be taken into account either. A collective that time and again receives undeserved bonuses and honors loses its taste for intensive work and devalues our main values. Why ponder and painstakingly work to improve the organization of production and labor and accelerate scientific and technical progress and why seek out reserves and wage a struggle to strengthen discipline if all kinds of benefits can be gained with one stroke of the pen? When strong immunity to this corrupt philosphy has not been developed it often takes firm root. It is then not so easy to eradicate it.

In no way do we think that high-ranking leaders grown wise with experience do not understand the harm that overreporting does, but then a question naturally arises: Why do they sometimes turn a blind eye to it? Covering up fraud is not really so hard, but the insidiousness of this phenomenon lies partly in the fact that it is also advantageous for those who "fail to notice it;" if not in terms of rubles, then in moral benefits and departmental prosperity, albeit exaggerated. There is no such thing as "minor" overreporting, which is supposedly not so terrible. Ultimately the slightest relaxation of controls leads to a loss of party and state principledness and engenders managerial connivance in the shamful practice.

G. Tarnavskiy, member of the collegium and chief of the USSR Prosecutor's Office General Supervision Administration, stressed that the absolute majority of instances of overreporting are revealed by organs of EXTRADEPARTMENTAL [capitalized word originally published in boldface] control and only one-tenth of the losses from it are recovered administratively. These cases have not come to light suddenly, they ought to have sounded a warning for sector headquarters. However, there is total complacency in certain All-Union Production Associations and Ministries. It is a surprising fact that overreporting has not been a subject for special analysis at a single industrial ministry collegium.

Naturally, departmental connivance gives heart to overreporters. I. Neveselyy, chief of the "Mordovselstroy" Trust, has had disciplinary action taken against him for overreporting on 11 occasions. And... he has been given bonuses for shock work with the same enviable regularity! This paradoxical fact was cited by M. Sergeyev, RSFSR first deputy prosecutor. He reported that A. Tomashevskiy, chief of a main administration at the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, had "combated" overreporting in this way. The prosecutors repeatedly informed the sector leadership of his behavior, but without results.

Sometime belligerent departmentalism comes strenuously to the defense of overreporters. Some time ago the Riga Prosecutor's Office discovered major overreporting and embezzlement on the part of V. Lyachin, chief of the republic's "Vtortsvetmet" [Second Central Scientific Research Institute for Information and Technological Economic Research on Nonferrous Metals] who is now having proceedings instituted against him. But... with ministerial blessing he stayed on at his leader's desk until the last minute. V. Martynov, USSR depty minister of nonferrous metallurgy, justified this stance in the following original way: "Weakening managerial leadership leads to substantial deteriorations in its activity." What Comrade Martynov means by "deteriorations in its activity" is unclear. Not putting a stop to the overreporting that created a favorable picture of the work of the republic's "Vtortsvetmet"? Intervention from the USSR Prosecutor's Office leadership was required to get Lyachin dismissed from his post.

It would seem that the exclusion of overreported work volumes from state reports would be a truism and an immutable law for statistical organizations. This measure, seemingly not so strict, would hit hard at an overreporter's pocket and professional position. However, ignoring all and sundry, the Tajik SSR Central Statistical Administration, for instance, several times "forgot" to carry out this direct function, despite demands from the Prosecutor's Office. Such a position will hardly deter varnishers of the truth from getting involved in machinations.

According to figures from the Prosecutor's Office, such cases, although rare, are, alas, not unique. I think that the USSR Central Statistical Administration has a clear reason for seriously analyzing the activity of its regional subunits precisely from this standpoint.

The desire to look "good" sometimes gets the better of elementary common sense. Such a case was reported by S. Polikarpov, deputy chairman of the board of the USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments. The territorial organs of this department established that construction organizations in Khabarovsk Kray did not have the right to commission tens of thousands of square meters of housing owing to their not being completely finished. However, they were commissioned and, without batting an eye were reported, obtaining all the material rewards: sheer overreporting. However, it took a battle to prove that to the local executive organizations. Only after the intervention of directive organs did justice prevail, and the guilty parties were punished. One can imagine the "educational" effect of such a system for accepting projects for commissioning.

The collegium also heard principled self-criticism. Despite the fact that recently considerably more cases of overreporting are being taken to their logical conclusions, we cannot be satisfied with the use of the revelant legislation in a number of regions.

Around 2 years ago overreporting was very widespread in the Kirgiz SSR, but the republic prosecutor's office was seemingly unaware of it. Only when the USSR Prosecutor's Office outlined a targeted program did the republic hurriedly conduct more than 300 special verifications and institute proceedings against as many officials. Things have also belatedly become more active in Armenia, too; in the last 3 years the Azerbaijan Prosecutor's Office has conducted just one verification of overreporting: The lawbreakers were discovered but nobody was punished. The USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium made a principled assessment of this position and resolutely demanded that local prosecutors face up to the problem and eradicate overreporting and the conditions giving rise to it in the most active way possible.

Bringing varnishers of the truth to account is fairly easy. Matters are much more difficult with those who sign their bonus certificates or shield them with their prestige. Punishing people under the criminal code for departmental "blindness" is sometimes very difficult. However, party and professional accountability must therefore be doubly strict. That was how the question was posed at the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium, and we hope it is from this standpoint that collegiums and party organizations from the aforesaid ministries will approach this newspaper article. The lesson could obviously benefit many other ministries, departments, organizations, and local organs, too. Only through joint efforts can we create an atmosphere in which varnishers of the truth cannot rest easy and material rewards are only gained by those who deserve them.

MATERIALS OF 23 APRIL PLENUM PUBLISHED

LD271051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has issued the materials of the 23 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum as a document. The document contains an information report on the plenum, the report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the convening of the 27th CPSU Congress and tasks connected with its preparation and holding, and the plenum's decision on the convening of the routine party congress.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PROGNOZ-10-INTERCOSMOS STATION

Mission Proceeding Normally

LD262041 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome April 26 TASS -- Though the "Prognoz-10-Intercosmos" automatic probe launched from Baykonur today will complete its mission only in four days, we can say with confidence already now that scientists of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have taken a major step in space research. The initial data sent by the new high-orbiting satellite back to Baykonur heartened specialists: All the equipment carried by the probe is operating normally and the satellite itself is moving towards the sun along the projected trajectory.

The purpose of the probe is to study the internal structure of the shock wave caused by the impact of the "solar wind" on the earth magnetosphere. The solar corona is constantly expanding into interplanetary space and matter ejected by the sun is accelerated to supersonic velocity. The ejected matter is in the state of plasma heated to several million degrees. This emanation of matter from the sun came to be known as the "solar wind," which is the cause of Arctic lights and magnetic storms on earth.

The shock wave of the earth is 100-150,000 km away from it towards the sun. That was why an elongated elliptical orbit with a maximum distance of 200,000 km from the earth was chosen. In this way the shock wave constantly is within the orbit of the probe.

This complex task made it necessary for Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists to develop a special set of equipment. Since the satellite will take just a few seconds or even fractions of a second to cross the front of the shock waves, the instruments themselves have to determine that moment and immediately to switch on measuring devices. Czecholsovakia has developed a computer to control the entire complex of scientific equipment. It directs all the functions of the station depending on the constantly changing situation.

TV on Construction, Launch

LD271009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent Slipchenko report]

[Excerpt] A Prognoz-10 Intercosmos satellite station was launched today.

[Slipchenko] The systems and scientific equipment of the Prognoz-10 satellite station were tested in this clean chamber. [Video shows satellite in a very high-ceilinged chamber] Tens of thousands of commands were accepted by the apparatus in the assembly and testing block. Nearby, the carrier rocket that would take the satellite station into orbit around the earth was assembled.

Molten plasma shoots out from the sun at a speed of 400 km per second. When it encounters an obstacle, such as the magnetic field of the planets, stars, and other systems, a shock wave is created. Twice every 24 hours, and sometimes more frequently, the satellite station will encounter solar shock waves and study them in detail. The functioning of the scientific instruments and the satellite station's systems are controlled by an on-board electronic computer, which was created by Czechoslovak specialists.

On earth it is impossible to create space plasma, let alone a shock wave, but in space the thickness of these waves amounts to hundreds of kilometers. So scientists are putting their research instruments into space around the earth. About 10 Czechoslovak institutes participated in developing and making the instruments. The scientific information from Moscow will be telephoned from Moscow, in accordance with a realistic timescale, to Czechoslovak scientists.

The rocket and the satellite station have been joined together. Early in the morning the completed rocket was taken to the launching point. This is always a triumphant and festive moment at the cosmodrome; and the sun, whose substance the satellite will be studying, accompanied the rocket to the launch.

Scientist Discusses Mission

LD261350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Prognoz-10 satellite was launched today in the USSR. An apparatus made by Soviet and Czech scientists has been installed on the satellite. The launch was carried out in the framework of the Intercosmos program. Our correspondent asked the science head of the Soviet part of the project, Professor Albert Abubakirovich Galeyev, doctor of physics and mathematics, to talk about its aims.

[Galeyev] We are to carry out the inter-shock project on the Prognoz-10. This apparatus was created by the joint efforts of Soviet and Czech scientists. This project is devoted to the research of interplanetary and near-earth shock waves, which occur either when a substance is ejected from the solar corona during solar flares, or when a solar substance runs at supersonic speed into the earth. During the experiment we will study phenomena of great, fundamental significance.

[Correspondent] We want to look into outer space during this experiment, in fact.

[Galeyev] In fact this is the only way of doing so -- in other words, direct research into processes occurring near the earth, ones which take place in very much the same way as those in areas of space so distant that we cannot reach them on spaceships. Prognoz-10 has been put into an extremely elongated elliptical orbit at a mixiumum distance from the earth, which is approximately half that between the earth and the moon. The satellite will carry out an orbit of the earth in four days. With such an elongated orbit the satellite always crosses the front of the near-earth shock wave. The research involved in this project demanded the creation of a specialized complex of scientific equipment. This is because the crossing of the shock-wave takes place in a matter of seconds. During these seconds hundreds of measurements must be carried out.

Czech scientists created the heart of this experiment; that is, the computer which registers the crossing of the shock and organizes the measurements by instruments on board the satellite. The main instrument, aimed at measuring the particles of plasma, was created by Soviet specialists. For this it was necessary to create a multichannel instrument that makes it possible to carry out very rapid measurements at the same time along all channels. Several instruments were created jointly by Czech and Soviet specialists. Work on the creation of the scientific apparatus, which has been completed now with the launch of the Prognoz-10 satellite, went on for about 10 years. Participants in the project decided to devote the launch of the satellite and work on the project to the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke.